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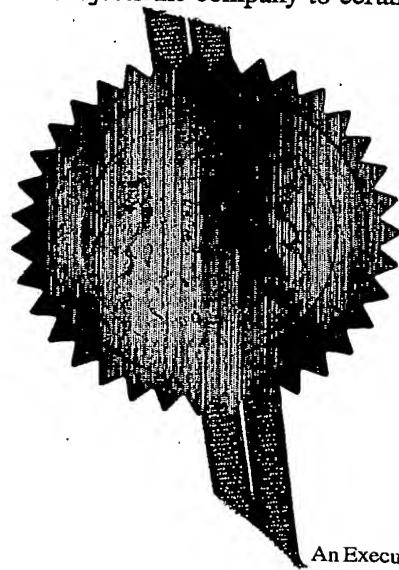
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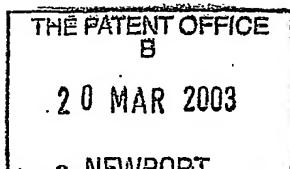
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20 MAR 03 E793708-1 D02934
P01/7700 0,00-0306358.3

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The Patent Office

Cardiff Road
Newport
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1. Your reference 100870-1

2. Patent application number
(The Patent Office will fill in this part)

20 MAR 2003

0306358.3

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)

AstraZeneca AB
SE-151 85 Sodertalje
Sweden

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

Sweden

7822448003

4. Title of the invention

CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS

5. Name of your agent (if you have one)

Kevin Bill

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (including the postcode)

AstraZeneca UK Limited
Global Intellectual Property
Mereside, Alderley Park
Macclesfield,
Cheshire SK10 4TG

7822471002

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

6. If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the country and the date of filing of the or of each of these earlier applications and (if you know it) the or each application number

Country Priority application number (if you know it) Date of filing (day / month / year)

7. If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application, give the number and the filing date of the earlier application

Number of earlier application Date of filing (day / month / year)

8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request? (Answer 'Yes' if:
a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor; or
b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant; or
c) any named applicant is a corporate body.
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Patents Form 1/77

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Description 50

Claim(s) 10

Abstract

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10. If you are also filing any of the following, state how many against each item.

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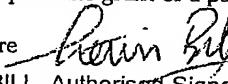
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11.

I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

Signature 
Kevin BILL, Authorised Signatory

Date 18/3/03

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom

Shirley Douglas - 01625 510057

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CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS

The present invention relates to antibiotic compounds and in particular to antibiotic compounds containing a substituted oxazolidinone ring. This invention further relates to 5 processes for their preparation, to intermediates useful in their preparation, to their use as therapeutic agents and to pharmaceutical compositions containing them.

The international microbiological community continues to express serious concern that the evolution of antibiotic resistance could result in strains against which currently available antibacterial agents will be ineffective. In general, bacterial pathogens may be 10 classified as either Gram-positive or Gram-negative pathogens. Antibiotic compounds with effective activity against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative pathogens are generally regarded as having a broad spectrum of activity. The compounds of the present invention are regarded as principally effective against Gram-positive pathogens.

Gram-positive pathogens, for example Staphylococci, Enterococci, and Streptococci 15 are particularly important because of the development of resistant strains which are both difficult to treat and difficult to eradicate from the hospital environment once established. Examples of such strains are methicillin resistant staphylococcus (MRSA), methicillin 20 resistant coagulase negative staphylococci (MRCNS), penicillin resistant Streptococcus pneumoniae and multiply resistant Enterococcus faecium.

25 The major clinically effective antibiotic for treatment of such resistant Gram-positive pathogens is vancomycin. Vancomycin is a glycopeptide and is associated with nephrotoxicity and ototoxicity. Furthermore, and most importantly, antibacterial resistance to vancomycin and other glycopeptides is also appearing. This resistance is increasing at a steady rate rendering these agents less and less effective in the treatment of Gram-positive pathogens. There is also now increasing resistance appearing towards agents such as β -lactams, quinolones and macrolides used for the treatment of upper respiratory tract infections, also caused by certain Gram negative strains including *H. influenzae* and *M. catarrhalis*.

Certain antibacterial compounds containing an oxazolidinone ring have been described 30 in the art (for example, Walter A. Gregory et al in *J.Med.Chem.* 1990, 33, 2569-2578 and Chung-Ho Park et al in *J.Med.Chem.* 1992, 35, 1156-1165). Such antibacterial oxazolidinone compounds with a 5-acetamidomethyl side-chain may be subject to mammalian peptidase metabolism. Furthermore, bacterial resistance to known antibacterial agents may develop, for

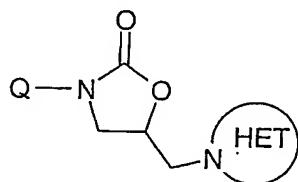
example, by (i) the evolution of active binding sites in the bacteria rendering a previously active pharmacophore less effective or redundant, (ii) the evolution of means to chemically deactivate a given pharmacophore and/or (iii) the development and/or up-regulation of efflux mechanisms. Therefore, there remains an ongoing need to find new antibacterial agents with a 5 favourable pharmacological profile, in particular for compounds containing new pharmacophores.

Additionally, certain antibacterial compounds containing an oxazolidinone ring have activity against the enzyme mono-amine oxidase (MAO), for instance compounds with amidomethyl or hydroxymethyl side chains at C-5 of the oxazolidinone ring. This may 10 potentially lead to undesirable properties such as elevation in blood pressure when administered to a patient, or potentially cause drug-drug interactions. Therefore, there remains an ongoing need to find new antibacterial agents of the oxazolidinone class with a more favourable profile against MAO.

We have discovered a new class of antibiotic compounds containing an oxazolidinone 15 ring substituted by a 5-azolylmethyl moiety in which the azole group is linked via a nitrogen atom and is itself further substituted. These compounds have particularly useful activity against Gram-positive pathogens including MRSA and MRCNS and, in particular, against various strains exhibiting resistance to vancomycin and against E. faecium strains resistant to both aminoglycosides and clinically used β -lactams. The compounds of the invention also 20 show a favourable, decreased, MAO potency compared with other oxazolidinone analogues, for example those with an unsubstituted 5-azolylmethyl moiety, from the prior art.

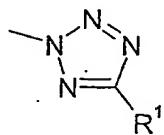
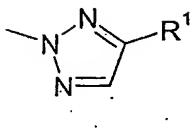
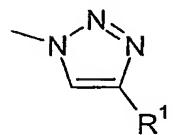
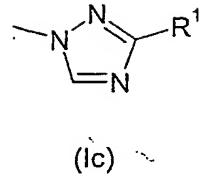
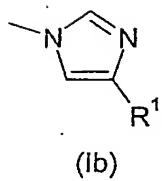
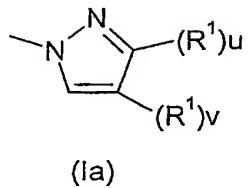
Accordingly the present invention provides a compound of the formula (I), or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt, or an in-vivo-hydrolysable ester thereof,

25



(I)

30 wherein -N-HET is selected from the structures (Ia) to (If) below :-



wherein u and v are independently 0 or 1;

R¹ is (1-4C)alkyl;

5 or R¹ is selected from a substituent from the group

(R¹a) wherein R¹ is halogen, hydroxy, (1-4C)alkoxy, (2-4C)alkenyloxy, (2-4C)alkenyl, (2-4C)alkynyl (optionally substituted on the terminal carbon by CH₂=CH-, di(1-4C)alkylamino, AR2, AR2a or AR2b, wherein AR2, AR2a and AR2b are defined hereinbelow), (3-6C)cycloalkyl, (3-6C)cycloalkenyl, amino, (1-4C)alkylamino, di-(1-

10 (1-4C)alkylamino, (2-4C)alkenylamino, (1-4C)alkyl-S(O)q- (wherein q is 0, 1 or 2), (1-4C)alkylcarbonylamino, ;

or R¹ is selected from the group

(R¹b) wherein R¹ is a (1-4C)alkyl group which is substituted by one substituent selected from hydroxy, halo, (1-4C)alkoxy, amino, (1-4C)alkylamino, di(1-4C)alkylamino, cyano,

15 azido, (2-4C)alkenyloxy, (1-4C)alkyl-S(O)q- (wherein q is 0, 1 or 2), AR1-S(O)q- (wherein q is 0, 1 or 2 and AR1 is defined hereinbelow), AR2-S(O)q- (wherein q is 0, 1 or 2), AR2a-S(O)q- (wherein q is 0, 1 or 2), benzyl-S(O)q- (wherein q is 0, 1 or 2), (3-6C)cycloalkyl, (3-6C)cycloalkenyl, (1-4C)alkyl-OCO-NH-, (1-4C)alkyl-NHCO-O-, (1-4C)alkylaminocarbonyl, di(1-4C)alkylaminocarbonyl, H₂NC(=NH)S-;

20 or R¹ is selected from a group of formula (R¹c1) :-

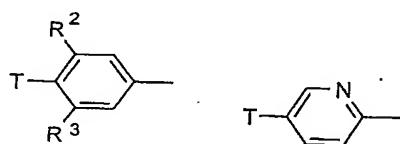
(R¹c1) a fully saturated 4-membered monocyclic ring containing 1 or 2 heteroatoms independently selected from O, N and S (optionally oxidised), and linked via a ring nitrogen or carbon atom; or

or R¹ is selected from the group

(R¹d) cyano, nitro, azido, formyl, (1-4C)alkylcarbonyl, (1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl, H₂NC(O)-, (1-4C)alkylNHC(O)-;

and wherein at each occurrence of an R¹ substituent containing an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl moiety in (R¹a), (R¹b) or (R¹c1) each such moiety is optionally 5 further substituted on an available carbon atom with one, two, three or more substituents independently selected from F, Cl Br, OH and CN;

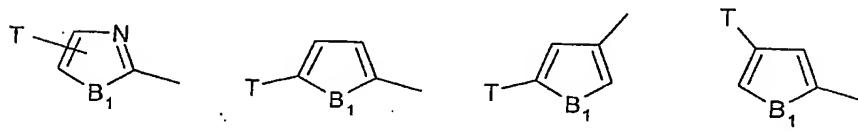
Q is selected from Q1 to Q6 :-



10

Q1

Q2



Q3

Q4

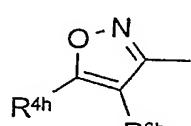
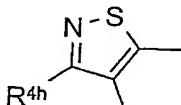
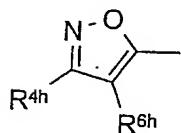
Q5

Q6

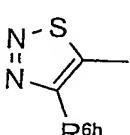
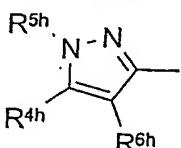
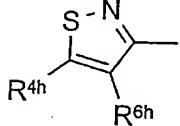
15 R₂ and R₃ are independently selected from H, F, Cl, CF₃, OMe, SMe, Me and Et; wherein B₁ is O or S; wherein T is selected from the groups in (TAa1) to (TAa12):

20

(TAa1)



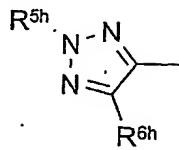
(TAa4)



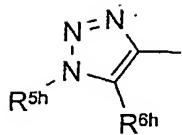
(TAa4)

(TAa5)

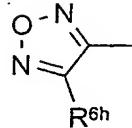
(TAa6)



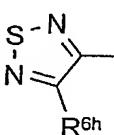
(TAa7)



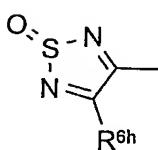
(TAa8)



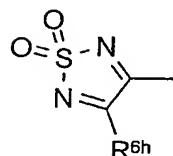
(TAa9)



(TAa10)



(TAal1)



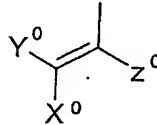
(TAa12)

wherein :

4C)alkoxycarbonyl, -CONRcRv, -NRcRv (excluding geminal disubstitution), ORc, and phenyl (optionally substituted by one, two or three substituents independently selected from (1-4C)alkyl, (1-4C)alkoxy and halo}); wherein Rv is hydrogen or (1-4C)alkyl and Rc is as hereinafter defined; and wherein

- 5 any (1-4C)alkyl group contained in the immediately preceding optional substituents (when R^{4h} and R^{5h} are independently (1-4C)alkyl) is itself optionally substituted by up to three substituents independently selected from hydroxy (not on C1 of an alkoxy group, and excluding geminal disubstitution), oxo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, nitro, (1-4C)alkoxy, (2-4C)alkanoyloxy, hydroxyimino, (1-4C)alkoxyimino, (1-4C)alkylS(O)_q- (q is 0, 1 or 2), (1-4C)alkylSO₂-NRv-, (1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl, -CONRcRv, and -NRcRv (not on C1 of an alkoxy group, and excluding geminal disubstitution); wherein Rv is hydrogen or (1-4C)alkyl and Rc is as hereinafter defined;
- 10 or R^{4h} is selected from one of the groups in (TAaa) to (TAab) below, or (where appropriate) one of R^{4h} and R^{5h} is selected from the above list of R^{4h} and R^{5h} values, and
- 15 the other is selected from one of the groups in (TAaa) to (TAab) below :-

(TAaa) a group of the formula (TAaa1)



(TAaa1)

wherein Z⁰ is hydrogen or (1-4C)alkyl;

- 20 X⁰ and Y⁰ are independently selected from hydrogen, (1-4C)alkyl, (1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl, halo, cyano, nitro, (1-4C)alkylS(O)_q- (q is 0, 1 or 2), RvRwNSO₂-⁻, trifluoromethyl, pentafluoroethyl, (1-4C)alkanoyl and -CONRvRw [wherein Rv is hydrogen or (1-4C)alkyl; R^w is hydrogen or (1-4C)alkyl];

(TAab) an acetylene of the formula \equiv -H or \equiv -(1-4C)alkyl;

- 25 wherein Rc is selected from groups (Rc1) to (Rc2) :-

(Rc1) (1-6C)alkyl (optionally substituted by one or more (1-4C)alkanoyl groups (including geminal disubstitution) and/or optionally monosubstituted by cyano, (1-4C)alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, (1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl, phenyl (optionally substituted as for AR1 defined hereinafter), (1-4C)alkylS(O)_q- (q is 0, 1 or 2); or, on any but the first carbon atom of the (1-6C)alkyl chain, optionally substituted by one or more groups (including geminal

- 30

disubstitution) each independently selected from hydroxy and fluoro, and/or optionally monosubstituted by oxo, -NRvRw [wherein Rv is hydrogen or (1-4C)alkyl; Rw is hydrogen or (1-4C)alkyl], (1-6C)alkanoylamino, (1-4C)alkoxycarbonylamino, N-(1-4C)alkyl-N-(1-6C)alkanoylamino, (1-4C)alkylS(O)pNH- or (1-4C)alkylS(O)p-((1-4C)alkyl)N- (p is 1 or 2)};

5 (Rc2) R¹³CO-, R¹³SO₂- or R¹³CS-

wherein R¹³ is selected from (Rc2a) to (Rc2d) :-

(Rc2a) hydrogen, (1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl, trifluoromethyl and -NRvRw [wherein Rv is hydrogen or (1-4C)alkyl; Rw is hydrogen or (1-4C)alkyl];

(Rc2b) (1-10C)alkyl

10 {optionally substituted by one or more groups (including geminal disubstitution) each independently selected from hydroxy, (1-10C)alkoxy, (1-4C)alkoxy-(1-4C)alkoxy, (1-4C)alkoxy-(1-4C)alkoxy-(1-4C)alkoxy, (1-4C)alkanoyl, carboxy, phosphoryl [-O-P(O)(OH)₂, and mono- and di-(1-4C)alkoxy derivatives thereof], phosphiryl [-O-P(OH)₂ and mono- and di-(1-4C)alkoxy derivatives thereof], and amino; and/or optionally substituted by one group

15 selected from phosphonate [phosphono, -P(O)(OH)₂, and mono- and di-(1-4C)alkoxy derivatives thereof], phosphinate [-P(OH)₂ and mono- and di-(1-4C)alkoxy derivatives thereof], cyano, halo, trifluoromethyl, (1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl, (1-4C)alkoxy-(1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl, (1-4C)alkoxy-(1-4C)alkoxy-(1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl, (1-4C)alkylamino, di((1-4C)alkyl)amino, (1-6C)alkanoylamino, (1-4C)alkoxycarbonylamino, N-(1-4C)alkyl-N-

20 (1-6C)alkanoylamino, (1-4C)alkylaminocarbonyl, di((1-4C)alkyl)aminocarbonyl, (1-4C)alkylS(O)pNH-, (1-4C)alkylS(O)p-((1-4C)alkyl)N-, fluoro(1-4C)alkylS(O)pNH-, fluoro(1-4C)alkylS(O)p((1-4C)alkyl)N-, (1-4C)alkylS(O)q- [the (1-4C)alkyl group of (1-4C)alkylS(O)q- being optionally substituted by one substituent selected from hydroxy, (1-4C)alkoxy, (1-4C)alkanoyl, phosphoryl [-O-P(O)(OH)₂, and mono- and di-(1-4C)alkoxy

25 derivatives thereof], phosphiryl [-O-P(OH)₂ and mono- and di-(1-4C)alkoxy derivatives thereof], amino, cyano, halo, trifluoromethyl, (1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl, (1-4C)alkoxy-(1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl, (1-4C)alkoxy-(1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl, carboxy, (1-4C)alkylamino, di((1-4C)alkyl)amino, (1-6C)alkanoylamino, (1-4C)alkoxycarbonylamino, N-(1-4C)alkyl-N-(1-6C)alkanoylamino, (1-4C)alkylaminocarbonyl, di((1-

30 4C)alkyl)aminocarbonyl, (1-4C)alkylS(O)pNH-, (1-4C)alkylS(O)p-((1-4C)alkyl)N-, and (1-4C)alkylS(O)q-;

(Rc2c) R¹⁴C(O)O(1-6C)alkyl wherein R¹⁴ is AR1, AR2, (1-4C)alkylamino (the (1-4C)alkyl group being optionally substituted by (1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl or by carboxy), benzyloxy-(1-

4C)alkyl or (1-10C)alkyl {optionally substituted as defined for (Rc2b)};
(Rc2d) R¹⁵O- wherein R¹⁵ is benzyl, (1-6C)alkyl {optionally substituted as defined for (Rc2c)} or AR2b;

wherein

- 5 AR1 is an optionally substituted phenyl or optionally substituted naphthyl;
- AR2 is an optionally substituted 5- or 6-membered, fully unsaturated (i.e with the maximum degree of unsaturation) monocyclic heteroaryl ring containing up to four heteroatoms independently selected from O, N and S (but not containing any O-O, O-S or S-S bonds), and linked via a ring carbon atom, or a ring nitrogen atom if the ring is not thereby quaternised;
- 10 AR2a is a partially hydrogenated version of AR2 (i.e. AR2 systems retaining some, but not the full, degree of unsaturation), linked via a ring carbon atom or linked via a ring nitrogen atom if the ring is not thereby quaternised;
- AR2b is a fully hydrogenated version of AR2 (i.e. AR2 systems having no unsaturation), linked via a ring carbon atom or linked via a ring nitrogen atom.

15

It will be noted that in the groups (Ia) to (If) there is no substituent in the position adjacent to the nitrogen link.

In this specification, where it is stated that a ring may be linked via an sp² carbon atom it is to be understood that the ring is linked via one of the carbon atoms in a C=C double bond.

- 20 In this specification the term 'alkyl' includes straight chained and branched structures. For example, (1-6C)alkyl includes propyl, isopropyl and tert-butyl. However, references to individual alkyl groups such as "propyl" are specific for the straight chained version only, and references to individual branched chain alkyl groups such as "isopropyl" are specific for the branched chain version only. A similar convention applies to other radicals, for example
- 25 halo(1-4C)alkyl includes 1-bromoethyl and 2-bromoethyl.

There follow particular and suitable values for certain substituents and groups which may be referred to in this specification. These values may be used where appropriate with any of the definitions and embodiments disclosed hereinbefore, or hereinafter.

Examples of (1-4C)alkyl and (1-5C)alkyl include methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl and t-butyl; examples of (1-6C)alkyl include methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, t-butyl, pentyl and hexyl; examples of (1-10C)alkyl include methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl and nonyl; examples of (1-4C)alkanoylamino-(1-4C)alkyl include formamidomethyl, acetamidomethyl and acetamidoethyl; examples of hydroxy(1-4C)alkyl

and hydroxy(1-6C)alkyl include hydroxymethyl, 1-hydroxyethyl, 2-hydroxyethyl and 3-hydroxypropyl; examples of (1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl include methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl and propoxycarbonyl; examples of 2-((1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl)ethenyl include 2-(methoxycarbonyl)ethenyl and 2-(ethoxycarbonyl)ethenyl; examples of 2-cyano-2-((1-4C)alkyl)ethenyl include 2-cyano-2-methylethenyl and 2-cyano-2-ethylethenyl; examples of 2-nitro-2-((1-4C)alkyl)ethenyl include 2-nitro-2-methylethenyl and 2-nitro-2-ethylethenyl; examples of 2-((1-4C)alkylaminocarbonyl)ethenyl include 2-(methylaminocarbonyl)ethenyl and 2-(ethylaminocarbonyl)ethenyl; examples of (2-4C)alkenyl include allyl and vinyl; examples of (2-4C)alkenyloxy include allyloxy and 10 vinyloxy; examples of (2-4C)alkenylamino include allylamine and vinylamine; examples of (2-4C)alkynyl include ethynyl and 2-propynyl; examples of (1-4C)alkanoyl include formyl, acetyl and propionyl; examples of (1-4C)alkoxy include methoxy, ethoxy and propoxy; examples of (1-6C)alkoxy and (1-10C)alkoxy include methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy and pentoxy; examples of (1-4C)alkylthio include methylthio and ethylthio; examples of (1-4C)alkylamino include methylamino, ethylamino and propylamino; examples of di-((1-4C)alkyl)amino include dimethylamino, N-ethyl-N-methylamino, diethylamino, N-methyl-N-propylamino and dipropylamino; examples of halo groups include fluoro, chloro and bromo; examples of (1-4C)alkylsulfonyl include methylsulfonyl and ethylsulfonyl; examples of (1-4C)alkoxy-(1-4C)alkoxy and (1-6C)alkoxy-(1-6C)alkoxy include methoxymethoxy, 2-methoxyethoxy, 2-ethoxyethoxy and 3-methoxypropoxy; examples of (1-4C)alkoxy-(1-4C)alkoxy-(1-4C)alkoxy include 2-(methoxymethoxy)ethoxy, 2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethoxy, 3-(2-methoxyethoxy)propoxy and 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)ethoxy; examples of (1-4C)alkoxy-(1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl include methoxymethoxycarbonyl, 2-methoxyethoxycarbonyl, 2-ethoxyethoxycarbonyl and 3-methoxypropoxycarbonyl; examples of (1-4C)alkoxy-(1-4C)alkoxy-(1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl include 2-(methoxymethoxy)ethoxycarbonyl, 2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethoxycarbonyl, 3-(2-methoxyethoxy)propoxycarbonyl and 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)ethoxycarbonyl; examples of (1-4C)alkylS(O)₂amino include methylsulfonylamino and ethylsulfonylamino; examples of (1-4C)alkanoylamino, (1-4C)alkylcarbonylamino and (1-6C)alkanoylamino include 30 formamido, acetamido and propionylamino; examples of (1-4C)alkoxycarbonylamino include methoxycarbonylamino and ethoxycarbonylamino; examples of N-(1-4C)alkyl-N-(1-6C)alkanoylamino include N-methylacetamido, N-ethylacetamido and N-methylpropionamido; examples of (1-4C)alkylS(O)_pNH- wherein p is 1 or 2 include

methylsulfinylamino, methylsulfonylamino, ethylsulfinylamino and ethylsulfonylamino; examples of (1-4C)alkylS(O)p((1-4C)alkyl)N- wherein p is 1 or 2 include methylsulfinylmethylamino, methylsulfonylmethylamino, 2-(ethylsulfinyl)ethylamino and 2-(ethylsulfonyl)ethylamino; examples of fluoro(1-4C)alkylS(O)pNH- wherein p is 1 or 2

5 include trifluoromethylsulfinylamino and trifluoromethylsulfonylamino; examples of fluoro(1-4C)alkylS(O)p((1-4C)alkyl)NH- wherein p is 1 or 2 include trifluoromethylsulfinylmethylamino and trifluoromethylsulfonylmethylamino examples of (1-4C)alkoxy(hydroxy)phosphoryl include methoxy(hydroxy)phosphoryl and ethoxy(hydroxy)phosphoryl; examples of di-(1-4C)alkoxyphosphoryl include di-

10 methoxyphosphoryl, di-ethoxyphosphoryl and ethoxy(methoxy)phosphoryl; examples of (1-4C)alkylS(O)q- wherein q is 0, 1 or 2 include methylthio, ethylthio, methylsulfinyl, ethylsulfinyl, methylsulfonyl and ethylsulfonyl; examples of phenylS(O)q and naphthylS(O)q- wherein q is 0, 1 or 2 are phenylthio, phenylsulfinyl, phenylsulfonyl and naphthylthio, naphthylsulfinyl and naphthylsulfonyl respectively; examples of benzyloxy-(1-15 4C)alkyl include benzyloxymethyl and benzyloxyethyl; examples of a (3-4C)alkylene chain are trimethylene or tetramethylene; examples of (1-6C)alkoxy-(1-6C)alkyl include methoxymethyl, ethoxymethyl and 2-methoxyethyl; examples of hydroxy-(2-6C)alkoxy include 2-hydroxyethoxy and 3-hydroxypropoxy; examples of (1-4C)alkylamino-(2-6C)alkoxy include 2-methylaminoethoxy and 2-ethylaminoethoxy; examples of di-(1-20 4C)alkylamino-(2-6C)alkoxy include 2-dimethylaminoethoxy and 2-diethylaminoethoxy; examples of phenyl(1-4C)alkyl include benzyl and phenethyl; examples of (1-4C)alkylcarbamoyl include methylcarbamoyl and ethylcarbamoyl; examples of di((1-4C)alkyl)carbamoyl include di(methyl)carbamoyl and di(ethyl)carbamoyl; examples of hydroxyimino(1-4C)alkyl include hydroxyiminomethyl, 2-(hydroxyimino)ethyl and 1-(hydroxyimino)ethyl; examples of (1-4C)alkoxyimino-(1-4C)alkyl include methoxyiminomethyl, ethoxyiminomethyl, 1-(methoxyimino)ethyl and 2-(methoxyimino)ethyl; examples of (1-4C)alkoxyimino include methoxyimino and ethoxyiminol; examples of halo(1-4C)alkyl include halomethyl, 1-haloethyl, 2-haloethyl, and 3-halopropyl; examples of nitro(1-4C)alkyl include nitromethyl, 1-nitroethyl, 2-nitroethyl and 3-nitropropyl; examples of amino(1-4C)alkyl include aminomethyl, 1-aminoethyl, 2-aminoethyl and 3-aminopropyl; examples of cyano(1-4C)alkyl include cyanomethyl, 1-cyanoethyl, 2-cyanoethyl and 3-cyanopropyl; examples of (1-4C)alkanesulfonamido include methanesulfonamido and ethanesulfonamido; examples of

(1-4C)alkylaminosulfonyl include methylaminosulfonyl and ethylaminosulfonyl; and examples of di-(1-4C)alkylaminosulfonyl include dimethylaminosulfonyl, diethylaminosulfonyl and N-methyl-N-ethylaminosulfonyl; examples of (1-4C)alkanesulfonyloxy include methylsulfonyloxy, ethylsulfonyloxy and propylsulfonyloxy; examples of (1-4C)alkanoyloxy include acetoxy; examples of (1-4C)alkylaminocarbonyl include methylaminocarbonyl and ethylaminocarbonyl; examples of di((1-4C)alkyl)aminocarbonyl include dimethylaminocarbonyl and diethylaminocarbonyl; examples of (3-6C)cycloalkyl and (3-8C)cycloalkyl include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl; examples of (3-6C)cycloalkenyl include cyclopropenyl, cyclobutenyl, cyclopentenyl and cyclohexenyl; examples of (4-7C)cycloalkyl include cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl; examples of di(N-(1-4C)alkyl)aminomethylimino include dimethylaminomethylimino and diethylaminomethylimino.

Particular values for AR2 include, for example, for those AR2 containing one heteroatom, furan, pyrrole, thiophene; for those AR2 containing one to four N atoms, pyrazole, imidazole, pyridine, pyrimidine, pyrazine, pyridazine, 1,2,3- & 1,2,4-triazole and tetrazole; for those AR2 containing one N and one O atom, oxazole, isoxazole and oxazine; for those AR2 containing one N and one S atom, thiazole and isothiazole; for those AR2 containing two N atoms and one S atom, 1,2,4- and 1,3,4-thiadiazole.

Particular examples of AR2a include, for example, dihydropyrrole (especially 2,5-dihydropyrrol-4-yl) and tetrahydropyridine (especially 1,2,5,6-tetrahydropyrid-4-yl).

Particular examples of AR2b include, for example, tetrahydrofuran, pyrrolidine, morpholine (preferably morpholino), thiomorpholine (preferably thiomorpholino), piperazine (preferably piperazino), imidazoline and piperidine, 1,3-dioxolan-4-yl, 1,3-dioxan-4-yl, 1,3-dioxan-5-yl and 1,4-dioxan-2-yl.

Where optional substituents are listed such substitution is preferably not geminal disubstitution unless stated otherwise. If not stated elsewhere, suitable optional substituents for a particular group are those as stated for similar groups herein.

Preferable optional substituents on Ar2b as 1,3-dioxolan-4-yl, 1,3-dioxan-4-yl, 1,3-dioxan-5-yl or 1,4-dioxan-2-yl are mono- or disubstitution by substituents independently selected from (1-4C)alkyl (including geminal disubstitution), (1-4C)alkoxy, (1-4C)alkylthio, acetamido, (1-4C)alkanoyl, cyano, trifluoromethyl and phenyl].

Preferable optional substituents on CY1 & CY2 are mono- or disubstitution by substituents independently selected from (1-4C)alkyl (including geminal disubstitution), hydroxy, (1-4C)alkoxy, (1-4C)alkylthio, acetamido, (1-4C)alkanoyl, cyano, and trifluoromethyl.

5 Suitable pharmaceutically-acceptable salts include acid addition salts such as methanesulfonate, fumarate, hydrochloride, citrate, maleate, tartrate and (less preferably) hydrobromide. Also suitable are salts formed with phosphoric and sulfuric acid. In another aspect suitable salts are base salts such as an alkali metal salt for example sodium, an alkaline earth metal salt for example calcium or magnesium, an organic amine salt for example
10 triethylamine, morpholine, N-methylpiperidine, N-ethylpiperidine, procaine, dibenzylamine, N,N-dibenzylethylamine, tris-(2-hydroxyethyl)amine, N-methyl d-glucamine and amino acids such as lysine. There may be more than one cation or anion depending on the number of charged functions and the valency of the cations or anions. A preferred pharmaceutically-acceptable salt is the sodium salt.

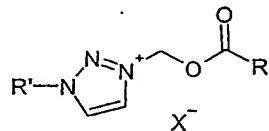
15 However, to facilitate isolation of the salt during preparation, salts which are less soluble in the chosen solvent may be preferred whether pharmaceutically-acceptable or not.

The compounds of the formula (I) may be administered in the form of a pro-drug which is broken down in the human or animal body to give a compound of the formula (I). A prodrug may be used to alter or improve the physical and/or pharmacokinetic profile of the
20 parent compound and can be formed when the parent compound contains a suitable group or substituent which can be derivatised to form a prodrug. Examples of pro-drugs include in-vivo hydrolysable esters of a compound of the formula (I) or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

Various forms of prodrugs are known in the art, for examples see:

25 a) Design of Prodrugs, edited by H. Bundgaard, (Elsevier, 1985) and Methods in Enzymology, Vol. 42; p. 309-396, edited by K. Widder, *et al.* (Academic Press, 1985);
b) A Textbook of Drug Design and Development, edited by Krogsgaard-Larsen and H. Bundgaard, Chapter 5 "Design and Application of Prodrugs", by H. Bundgaard p. 113-191 (1991);
30 c) H. Bundgaard, Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews, 8, 1-38 (1992);
d) H. Bundgaard, *et al.*, Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 77, 285 (1988); and
e) N. Kakeya, *et al.*, Chem Pharm Bull, 32, 692 (1984).

Suitable pro-drugs for pyridine or triazole derivatives include acyloxymethyl triazolium salts eg halides; for example a pro-drug such as:



(Ref: T.Yamazaki et al . 42nd Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and 5 Chemotherapy, San Diego, 2002; Abstract F820).

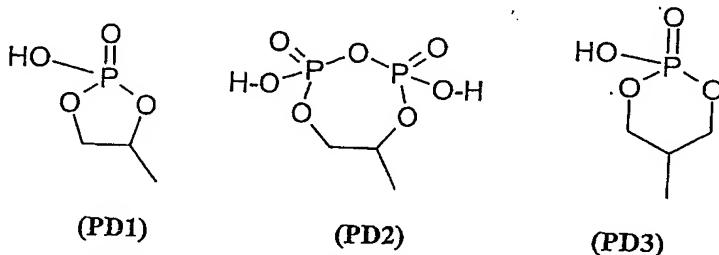
An in-vivo hydrolysable ester of a compound of the formula (I) or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof containing carboxy or hydroxy group is, for example, a pharmaceutically-acceptable ester which is hydrolysed in the human or animal body to produce the parent acid or alcohol.

- 10 Suitable pharmaceutically-acceptable esters for carboxy include (1-6C)alkoxymethyl esters for example methoxymethyl, (1-6C)alkanoyloxymethyl esters for example pivaloyloxymethyl, phthalidyl esters, (3-8C)cycloalkoxycarbonyloxy(1-6C)alkyl esters for example 1-cyclohexylcarbonyloxyethyl; 1,3-dioxolan-2-onylmethyl esters for example 5-methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethyl; and (1-6C)alkoxycarbonyloxyethyl esters for example 1-methoxycarbonyloxyethyl and may be formed at any carboxy group in the compounds of this invention.

An in-vivo hydrolysable ester of a compound of the invention or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof containing a hydroxy group or groups includes inorganic esters such as phosphate esters (including phosphoramidic cyclic esters) and α -acyloxyalkyl ethers and related compounds which as a result of the in-vivo hydrolysis of the ester breakdown to give the parent hydroxy group/s. Examples of α -acyloxyalkyl ethers include acetoxymethoxy and 2,2-dimethylpropionyloxymethoxy. A selection of in-vivo hydrolysable ester forming groups for hydroxy include (1-10C)alkanoyl, benzoyl, phenylacetyl and substituted benzoyl and phenylacetyl, (1-10C)alkoxycarbonyl (to give alkyl carbonate esters), di-(1-4C)alkylcarbamoyl and N-(di-(1-4C)alkylaminoethyl)-N-(1-4C)alkylcarbamoyl (to give carbamates), di-(1-4C)alkylaminoacetyl, carboxy(2-5C)alkylcarbonyl and carboxyacetyl. Examples of ring substituents on phenylacetyl and benzoyl include chloromethyl or aminomethyl, (1-4C)alkylaminomethyl and di-((1-4C)alkyl)aminomethyl, and morpholino or piperazino linked from a ring nitrogen atom via a methylene linking group to the 3- or 4-position of the benzoyl ring. Other interesting in-vivo hydrolysable esters include, for example, $\text{R}^{\text{A}}\text{C}(\text{O})\text{O}(1-6\text{C})\text{alkyl}-\text{CO}-$ (wherein R^{A} is for example, optionally substituted

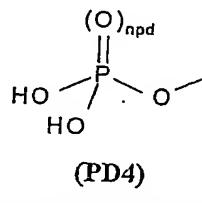
benzyloxy-(1-4C)alkyl, or optionally substituted phenyl; suitable substituents on a phenyl group in such esters include, for example, 4-(1-4C)piperazino-(1-4C)alkyl, piperazino-(1-4C)alkyl and morpholino-(1-4C)alkyl.

Suitable in-vivo hydrolysable esters of a compound of the formula (I) are described as follows. For example, a 1,2-diol may be cyclised to form a cyclic ester of formula (PD1) or a pyrophosphate of formula (PD2), and a 1,3-diol may be cyclised to form a cyclic ester of the formula (PD3):



10 Esters of compounds of formula (I) wherein the HO- function/s in (PD1), (PD2) and (PD3) are protected by (1-4C)alkyl, phenyl or benzyl are useful intermediates for the preparation of such pro-drugs.

Further in-vivo hydrolysable esters include phosphoramidic esters, and also compounds of invention in which any free hydroxy group independently forms a phosphoryl (npd is 1) or phosphiryl (npd is 0) ester of the formula (PD4) :

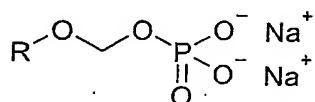


For the avoidance of doubt, phosphono is -P(O)(OH)₂; (1-4C)alkoxy(hydroxy)-20 phosphoryl is a mono-(1-4C)alkoxy derivative of -O-P(O)(OH)₂; and di-(1-4C)alkoxyphosphoryl is a di-(1-4C)alkoxy derivative of -O-P(O)(OH)₂.

Useful intermediates for the preparation of such esters include compounds containing a group/s of formula (PD4) in which either or both of the -OH groups in (PD1) is independently protected by (1-4C)alkyl (such compounds also being interesting compounds in 25 their own right), phenyl or phenyl-(1-4C)alkyl (such phenyl groups being optionally substituted by 1 or 2 groups independently selected from (1-4C)alkyl, nitro, halo and (1-4C)alkoxy).

Thus, prodrugs containing groups such as (PD1), (PD2), (PD3) and (PD4) may be prepared by reaction of a compound of invention containing suitable hydroxy group/s with a suitably protected phosphorylating agent (for example, containing a chloro or dialkylamino leaving group), followed by oxidation (if necessary) and deprotection.

5 Other suitable prodrugs include phosphonooxymethyl ethers and their salts, for example a prodrug of R-OH such as:



When a compound of invention contains a number of free hydroxy group, those

10 groups not being converted into a prodrug functionality may be protected (for example, using a t-butyl-dimethylsilyl group), and later deprotected. Also, enzymatic methods may be used to selectively phosphorylate or dephosphorylate alcohol functionalities.

Where pharmaceutically-acceptable salts of an in-vivo hydrolysable ester may be formed this is achieved by conventional techniques. Thus, for example, compounds

15 containing a group of formula (PD1), (PD2), (PD3) and/or (PD4) may ionise (partially or fully) to form salts with an appropriate number of counter-ions. Thus, by way of example, if an in-vivo hydrolysable ester prodrug of a compound of invention contains two (PD4) groups, there are four HO-P- functionalities present in the overall molecule, each of which may form an appropriate salt (i.e. the overall molecule may form, for example, a mono-, di-, tri- or tetra-20 sodium salt).

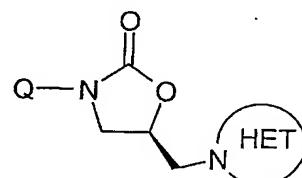
When a compound of formula (I) contains a number of free hydroxy group, those groups not being converted into a prodrug functionality may be protected (for example, using a t-butyl-dimethylsilyl group), and later deprotected. Also, enzymatic methods may be used to selectively phosphorylate or dephosphorylate alcohol functionalities.

25 Other interesting in-vivo hydrolysable esters include, for example, those in which R_c is defined by, for example, R¹⁴C(O)O(1-6C)alkyl-CO- (wherein R¹⁴ is for example, benzyloxy-(1-4C)alkyl, or phenyl). Suitable substituents on a phenyl group in such esters include, for example, 4-(1-4C)piperazino-(1-4C)alkyl, piperazino-(1-4C)alkyl and morpholino-(1-4C)alkyl.

30 Where pharmaceutically-acceptable salts of an in-vivo hydrolysable ester may be formed this is achieved by conventional techniques. Thus, for example, compounds

containing a group of formula (PD1), (PD2) and/or (PD3) may ionise (partially or fully) to form salts with an appropriate number of counter-ions. Thus, by way of example, if an in-vivo hydrolysable ester prodrug of a compound of formula (I) contains two (PD3) groups, there are four HO-P- functionalities present in the overall molecule, each of which may form an 5 appropriate salt (i.e. the overall molecule may form, for example, a mono-, di-, tri- or tetra-sodium salt).

The compounds of the present invention have a chiral centre at the C-5 position of the oxazolidinone ring. The pharmaceutically active enantiomer is of the formula (IA):



10

(IA)

The present invention includes the pure enantiomer depicted above or mixtures of the 5(R) and 5(S) enantiomers, for example a racemic mixture. If a mixture of enantiomers is used, a larger amount (depending upon the ratio of the enantiomers) will be required to achieve the same effect as the same weight of the pharmaceutically active enantiomer. The 15 enantiomer depicted above may be the 5(R) or 5(S) enantiomer depending on the nature of the N-HET group (for example, when -N-HET is imidazole it is the 5(S) enantiomer).

Furthermore, some compounds of the formula (I) may have other chiral centres, for example, certain sulfoxide compounds may be chiral at the sulfur atom. It is to be understood that the invention encompasses all such optical and diastereo-isomers, and racemic mixtures, 20 that possess antibacterial activity. It is well known in the art how to prepare optically-active forms (for example by resolution of the racemic form by recrystallisation techniques, by chiral synthesis, by enzymatic resolution, by biotransformation or by chromatographic separation) and how to determine antibacterial activity as described hereinafter.

Furthermore, some compounds of the formula (I), for example certain sulfoxide 25 compounds may exist as cis- and trans- isomers. It is to be understood that the invention encompasses all such isomers, and mixtures thereof, that possess antibacterial activity.

The invention relates to all tautomeric forms of the compounds of the formula (I) that possess antibacterial activity.

It is also to be understood that certain compounds of the formula (I) can exist in 30 solvated as well as unsolvated forms such as, for example, hydrated forms. It is to be

understood that the invention encompasses all such solvated forms which possess antibacterial activity.

It is also to be understood that certain compounds of the formula (I) may exhibit polymorphism, and that the invention encompasses all such forms which possess antibacterial 5 activity.

As stated before, we have discovered a range of compounds that have good activity against a broad range of Gram-positive pathogens, including organisms known to be resistant to most commonly used antibiotics. They have good physical and/or pharmacokinetic properties in general, and favourable toxicological and MAO profiles.

10 Particularly preferred compounds of the invention comprise a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or an in-vivo hydrolysable ester thereof, wherein the substituents Q, -N-HET (which may also be described as HET herein), T and other substituents mentioned above have values disclosed hereinbefore, or any of the following values (which may be used where appropriate with any of the definitions and embodiments 15 disclosed hereinbefore or hereinafter):

In one embodiment of the invention are provided compounds of formula (I), in an alternative embodiment are provided pharmaceutically-acceptable salts of compounds of formula (I), in a further alternative embodiment are provided in-vivo hydrolysable esters of compounds of formula (I), and in a further alternative embodiment are provided

20 pharmaceutically-acceptable salts of in-vivo hydrolysable esters of compounds of the formula (I).

Preferably Q is selected from Q1, Q2, Q4 and Q6; especially Q1 and Q2; and most preferably Q is Q1.

In one embodiment R¹ is (1-4C)alkyl. Preferably R¹ is methyl.

25 In one embodiment R¹ has values (R¹a) to (R¹c1).

Preferable R¹ groups are those of (R¹a) and (R¹b).

In (R¹b) the substituted (1-4C)alkyl group is preferably a substituted methyl group.

30 Preferable (R¹) groups provided by optional F and/or Cl and/or one cyano further substituents in (R¹a) and (R¹b) are, for example, R¹ as trifluoromethyl, -CHF₂, -CH₂F,

-CH₂CN, -CF₂NH(1-4C)alkyl, -CF₂CH₂OH, -CH₂OCF₃, -CH₂OCHF₂, -CH₂OCH₂F, -NHC₂CH₃.

In one aspect R¹ is preferably selected from a substituent from the groups R¹a, R¹b and R¹d wherein:

(R¹a) halogen, hydroxy, (1-4C)alkoxy, (2-4C)alkenyloxy, (2-4C)alkenyl, (2-4C)alkynyl (optionally substituted on the terminal carbon by CH₂=CH-, di(1-4C)alkylamino, AR2, AR2a or AR2b), (3-6C)cycloalkyl, (3-6C)cycloalkenyl, (1-4C)alkyl-S(O)q- (wherein q is 0), amino, (1-4C)alkylcarbonylamino, (1-4C)alkylamino, di-(1-4C)alkylamino and (2-4C)alkenylamino;

5 (R¹b) a (1-4C)alkyl group which is substituted by one substituent selected from hydroxy, halo, (1-4C)alkoxy, amino, (1-4C)alkylamino, di-(1-4C)alkylamino, (1-4C)alkyl-S(O)q- (wherein q is 0, 1 or 2), cyano and azido, (3-6C)cycloalkyl, AR1-S(O)q- (wherein q is 0, 1 or 2 and AR1 is defined hereinbelow), AR2-S(O)q- (wherein q is 0, 1 or 2), AR2a-S(O)q- (wherein q is 0, 1 or 2), benzyl-S(O)q- (wherein q is 0, 1 or 2), (1-4C)alkyl-OCO-NH-, (1-10 4C)alkyl-NHCO-O-, (1-4C)alkylaminocarbonyl, di(1-4C)alkylaminocarbonyl and H₂NC(=NH)S-;

(R¹d) cyano, nitro, azido, formyl, (1-4C)alkylcarbonyl, (1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl, H₂NC(O)-, ((1-4C)alkyl)NHC(O)-;

and wherein at each occurrence of an R¹ substituent containing an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, 15 cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl moiety in (R¹a) or (R¹b) each such moiety is optionally further substituted on an available carbon atom with one, two, three or more substituents independently selected from F, Cl, Br, OH and CN.

In another aspect R¹ is preferably selected from a substituent from the groups R¹a, R¹b and R¹d, wherein:

20 (R¹a) halogen, hydroxy, (1-4C)alkoxy, (2-4C)alkenyl, (2-4C)alkynyl, -ethynyl-ethene, -ethynyl-AR2, -ethynyl-AR2a, -but-2-ynyl-4-AR2a, -but-2-ynyl-4-AR2b, -but-2-ynyl-4-di(1-4C)alkylamino, (3-6C)cycloalkyl, (1-4C)alkyl-S(O)q- (wherein q is 0), (1-4C)alkylcarbonylamino and amino,

(R¹b) a (1-4C)alkyl group which is substituted by one substituent selected from hydroxy, 25 halo, (1-4C)alkoxy, amino, di(1-4C)alkylamino, cyano, azido, (1-4C)alkyl-S(O)q- (wherein q is 0, 1 or 2), AR2-S(O)q- (wherein q is 0), benzyl-S(O)q- (wherein q is 0), (1-4C)alkyl-OCO-NH-, (1-4C)alkyl-NHCO-O-, di(1-4C)alkylaminocarbonyl and H₂NC(=NH)S-;

(R¹d) cyano, nitro, formyl, (1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl and H₂NC(O)-;

and wherein at each occurrence of an R¹ substituent containing an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, 30 cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl moiety in (R¹a) or (R¹b) each such moiety is optionally further substituted on an available carbon atom with one, two or three substituents independently selected from F, Cl, Br, OH and CN.

When R^{1a} is -ethynyl-AR2, conveniently AR2 is a 5-membered ring, particularly AR2 is oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl or thiadiazolyl.

When R^{1a} is -ethynyl-AR2a or -but-2-ynyl-4-AR2a, conveniently AR2a is a 5 membered ring, particularly AR2a as 3-pyrroline, 2H-pyrrole or pyrazoline.

5 When R^{1a} is -but-2-ynyl-4-AR2b, conveniently AR2b a 6-membered ring such as morpholine.

In a further aspect R¹ is most preferably

- (a) halogen, in particular fluorine, chlorine, or bromine; or
- (b) cyano; or

10 (c) monosubstituted (1-4C)alkyl, in particular fluoromethyl, choromethyl, bromomethyl, cyanomethyl, azidomethyl, hydroxymethyl; or

- (d) disubstituted (1-4C)alkyl, for example difluoromethyl, or
- (e) trisubstituted (1-4C)alkyl, for example trifluoromethyl; or
- (f) ethynyl or substituted ethynyl; or

15 (g) nitro

In one embodiment T is selected from the groups of formula (TAa1) to (TAa12) defined herein. Particular values of T are groups of formula (TAa9 to TAa12).

In another embodiment T is selected from the groups of formula (TAa1) to (TAa8). Particular values of T are groups of the formula (TAa5) to (TAa8).

20 In a preferred embodiment, T is selected from (TAa1 to TAa4), TAa7 and TAa8.

Particular values of T are groups of the formula (TAa1 to TA4).

In another embodiment, T is selected from TAa1, TAa3, TAa5, TAa7 and TAa8.

Particular values for T are TAa1, TAa5, TAa7 and TAa8.

Especially preferred is each of these values of T when present in Q1 and Q2,

25 particularly in Q1.

Preferably R^{6h} is hydrogen or (1-4C)alkyl, more preferably R^{6h} is hydrogen.

In one embodiment R^{4h} and R^{5h} are independently selected from hydrogen, halo, cyano, (1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl, (1-4C)alkanoyl, -CONRcRv {wherein R_c is hydrogen or (1-4C)alkyl; R_v is hydrogen or (1-4C)alkyl} and (1-4C)alkyl [optionally substituted with hydroxy, cyano, OR_c (wherein R_c is selected from R_{c1} and R_{c2} as hereinbefore defined), phenyl {optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 substituents independently selected from (1-4C)alkyl, (1-4C)alkoxy and halo} and (1-4C)alkoxy].

In one embodiment, R^{4h} and R^{5h} are independently selected from hydrogen, halo, cyano, (1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl, (1-4C)alkanoyl, -CONRcRv {wherein Rc is hydrogen or (1-4C)alkyl; Rv is hydrogen or (1-4C)alkyl} and (1-4C)alkyl [optionally substituted with hydroxy, cyano, ORc (wherein Rc is selected from Rc1 and Rc2 as hereinbefore defined),

5 phosphoryl, phenyl {optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 substituents independently selected from (1-4C)alkyl, (1-4C)alkoxy and halo} and (1-4C)alkoxy];

In another embodiment, R^{4h} and R^{5h} are independently selected from hydrogen, cyano, hydroxy(1-4C)alkyl, cyano(1-4C)alkyl, phosphoryl(1-4C)alkyl, benzyl (optionally substituted on the phenyl ring by one substituent selected from halo, methyl and methoxy), (1-10 4C)alkyl, (1-4C)alkyl substituted with ORc (wherein Rc is $R^{13}CO$ and R^{13} is selected from Rc2b), (1-4C)alkanoyl and (1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl.

In a further embodiment, R^{4h} and R^{5h} are independently selected from hydrogen, cyano, hydroxymethyl, cyanomethyl, phosphorylmethyl, methoxybenzyl, methyl, formyl and ethoxycarbonyl.

15 In a preferred embodiment, R^{4h} is selected from methyl, cyano, formyl, ethoxycarbonyl, hydroxymethyl and phosphorylmethyl; and R^{5h} is selected from hydrogen, methyl, methoxybenzyl and cyanomethyl. When R^{4h} and R^{5h} are both present (that is, in TAA5) R^{5h} is preferably hydrogen or methyl.

When R^{4h} and R^{5h} are independently selected from optionally substituted (as 20 defined) (1-4C)alkyl, preferably there are one or two substituents, most especially just one substituent; and when the optional substituent is -CONRcRv or -NRcRv, Rc is preferably hydrogen, (1-4C)alkyl or (1-4C)alkanoyl.

In a further preferred embodiment, R^{4h} is (1-4C)alkyl substituted with hydroxy and with ORc, where Rc is selected from any of the definitions for Rc given hereinbefore or 25 hereinafter, particularly those definitions for Rc in aspects (c) to (g) below.

The above preferred values of (TAA) are particularly preferred when present in Q1 or Q2, especially Q1. Most preferable is (TAA1) with preferable R^{4h} substituents as hereinbefore defined.

30 Preferable values for other substituents (which may be used where appropriate with any of the definitions and embodiments disclosed hereinbefore or hereinafter) are :-

(a) -N-HET is preferably of formula (Ic), (Id) or (If).

(b) In one aspect preferably one of R^2 and R^3 is hydrogen and the other fluoro. In another aspect both R^2 and R^3 are fluoro.

(c) In one aspect R_c is $R^{13}CO-$ and R^{13} is selected from (1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl, hydroxy(1-4C)alkyl, (1-4C)alkyl (optionally substituted by one or two hydroxy groups, or by a (1-4C)alkanoyl group), (1-4C)alkylamino, dimethylamino(1-4C)alkyl, (1-4C)alkoxymethyl, (1-4C)alkanoylmethyl, (1-4C)alkanoyloxy(1-4C)alkyl, (1-5C)alkoxy and 2-cyanoethyl.

5 (d) In another aspect R_c is $R^{13}CO-$ and R^{13} is (1-4C)alkyl substituted with one substituent selected from (1-4C)alkoxy-(1-4C)alkoxy, (1-4C)alkoxy-(1-4C)alkoxy-(1-4C)alkoxy, phosphoryl [-O-P(O)(OH)₂, and mono- and di-(1-4C)alkoxy derivatives thereof], phosphiryl [-O-P(OH)₂ and mono- and di-(1-4C)alkoxy derivatives thereof], phosphonate [phosphono, -P(O)(OH)₂, and mono- and di-(1-4C)alkoxy derivatives thereof], phosphinate [-P(OH)₂ and 10 mono- and di-(1-4C)alkoxy derivatives thereof], (1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl, (1-4C)alkoxy-(1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl and (1-4C)alkoxy-(1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl.

(e) In a further aspect R^{13} is selected from 1,2-dihydroxyethyl, 1,3-dihydroxyprop-2-yl, 1,2,3-trihydroxyprop-1-yl, methoxycarbonyl, hydroxymethyl, methyl, methylamino, dimethylaminomethyl, methoxymethyl, acetoxyethyl, methoxy, methylthio, naphthyl, 15 tert-butoxy and 2-cyanoethyl.

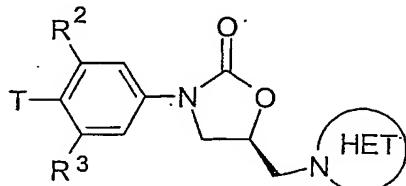
(f) In a further aspect R^{13} is selected from 1,2-dihydroxyethyl, 1,3-dihydroxyprop-2-yl and 1,2,3-trihydroxyprop-1-yl.

(g) In another aspect preferably R^{13} is hydrogen, (1-10C)alkyl [optionally substituted by one or more hydroxy] or $R^{14}C(O)O(1-6C)alkyl$.

20 For compounds of formula (I) preferred values for R_c are those in group (Rc2) when present in any of the definitions herein containing R_c .

Where the number of optional substituents on a group is not otherwise preferably defined, the preferable number of optional substituents is one.

Especially preferred compounds of the present invention are of the formula (IB):



(IB)

25

wherein -N-HET is 1,2,3-triazol-1-yl or tetrazol-2-yl;

R^2 and R^3 are independently hydrogen or fluoro; and

T is selected from (TAa1 to TAa4), TAa5, TAa7 and TAa8; or pharmaceutically-acceptable

30 salts or in-vivo hydrolysable esters thereof.

Further especially preferred compounds are of the formula (IB) wherein -N-HET is 1,2,3-triazol-1-yl or tetrazol-2-yl;
R¹ is selected from R^{1a} to R^{1d};
R² and R³ are independently hydrogen or fluoro; and

5 T is selected from TAa1, TAa5, TAa7 and TAa8; or pharmaceutically-acceptable salts or in-vivo hydrolysable esters thereof.

Further especially preferred compounds are of the formula (IB) wherein -N-HET is 1,2,3-triazol-1-yl or tetrazol-2-yl;
R¹ is (1-4C)alkyl;

10 R² and R³ are independently hydrogen or fluoro; and
T is selected from TAa1, TAa5, TAa7 and TAa8; or pharmaceutically-acceptable salts or in-vivo hydrolysable esters thereof.

Further especially preferred compounds are of the formula (IB) wherein -N-HET is 1,2,3-triazol-1-yl or tetrazol-2-yl;

15 R¹ is selected from R^{1a} to R^{1d};
R² and R³ are independently hydrogen or fluoro;
T is selected from TAa1, TAa5, TAa7 and TAa8;
R^{6h} is hydrogen or (1-4C)alkyl;
R^{4h} and R^{5h} are independently selected from hydrogen, cyano, hydroxy(1-4C)alkyl, cyano(1-4C)alkyl, phosphoryl(1-4C)alkyl, benzyl (optionally substituted on the phenyl ring by one substituent selected from halo, methyl and methoxy), (1-4C)alkyl, (1-4C)alkyl substituted with ORc (wherein Rc is R¹³CO and R¹³ is selected from Rc2b), (1-4C)alkanoyl and (1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl; or pharmaceutically-acceptable salts or in-vivo hydrolysable esters thereof.

20 Further especially preferred compounds are of the formula (IB) wherein -N-HET is 1,2,3-triazol-1-yl or tetrazol-2-yl;
R¹ is (1-4C)alkyl;

25 R² and R³ are independently hydrogen or fluoro;
T is selected from TAa1, TAa5, TAa7 and TAa8;
R^{6h} is hydrogen or (1-4C)alkyl;
R^{4h} and R^{5h} are independently selected from hydrogen, cyano, hydroxy(1-4C)alkyl, cyano(1-4C)alkyl, phosphoryl(1-4C)alkyl, benzyl (optionally substituted on the phenyl ring by one substituent selected from halo, methyl and methoxy), (1-4C)alkyl, (1-4C)alkyl substituted

with ORc (wherein Rc is R¹³CO and R¹³ is selected from Rc2b), (1-4C)alkanoyl and (1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl;

or pharmaceutically-acceptable salts or in-vivo hydrolysable esters thereof.

Further especially preferred compounds are of the formula (IB)

5 wherein -N-HET is 1,2,3-triazol-1-yl or tetrazol-2-yl;

R¹ is selected from R^{1a} to R^{1d};

R² and R³ are independently hydrogen or fluoro;

T is selected from TAa1, TAa5, TAa7 and TAa8;

R^{4h} (1-4C)alkyl substituted with ORc and hydroxy;

10 or pharmaceutically-acceptable salts or in-vivo hydrolysable esters thereof.

Further especially preferred compounds are of the formula (IB)

wherein -N-HET is 1,2,3-triazol-1-yl or tetrazol-2-yl;

R¹ is (1-4C)alkyl;

R² and R³ are independently hydrogen or fluoro;

15 T is selected from TAa1, TAa5, TAa7 and TAa8;

R^{4h} (1-4C)alkyl substituted with ORc and hydroxy;

or pharmaceutically-acceptable salts or in-vivo hydrolysable esters thereof.

Further especially preferred compounds are of the formula (IB)

wherein -N-HET is 1,2,3-triazol-1-yl or tetrazol-2-yl;

20 R¹ is selected from R^{1a} to R^{1d};

R² and R³ are independently hydrogen or fluoro;

T is selected from TAa1, TAa5, TAa7 and TAa8;

R^{6h} is hydrogen or methyl;

R^{4h} is selected from methyl, cyano, formyl, ethoxycarbonyl, hydroxymethyl and

25 phosphorylmethyl;

R^{5h} is selected from hydrogen, methyl, methoxybenzyl and cyanomethyl;

or pharmaceutically-acceptable salts or in-vivo hydrolysable esters thereof.

Further especially preferred compounds are of the formula (IB)

wherein -N-HET is 1,2,3-triazol-1-yl or tetrazol-2-yl;

30 R¹ is (1-4C)alkyl;

R² and R³ are independently hydrogen or fluoro;

T is selected from TAa1, TAa5, TAa7 and TAa8;

R^{6h} is hydrogen or methyl;

R^{4h} is selected from methyl, cyano, formyl, ethoxycarbonyl, hydroxymethyl and phosphorylmethyl;

R^{5h} is selected from hydrogen, methyl, methoxybenzyl and cyanomethyl; or pharmaceutically-acceptable salts or in-vivo hydrolysable esters thereof.

5 Further especially preferred compounds are of the formula (IB) wherein -N-HET is 1,2,3-triazol-1-yl or tetrazol-2-yl;

R^1 is selected from halogen, cyano, fluoromethyl, choromethyl, bromomethyl, cyanomethyl, azidomethyl, hydroxymethyl, difluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl, ethynyl, substituted ethynyl, and nitro;

10 R^2 and R^3 are independently hydrogen or fluoro;

T is selected from TAa1, TAa5, TAa7 and TAa8;

R^{6h} is hydrogen or methyl;

R^{4h} is selected from methyl, cyano, formyl, ethoxycarbonyl, hydroxymethyl and phosphorylmethyl;

15 R^{5h} is selected from hydrogen, methyl, methoxybenzyl and cyanomethyl; or pharmaceutically-acceptable salts or in-vivo hydrolysable esters thereof.

Further especially preferred compounds are of the formula (IB) wherein -N-HET is 1,2,3-triazol-1-yl or tetrazol-2-yl;

R^1 is methyl;

20 R^2 and R^3 are independently hydrogen or fluoro;

T is selected from TAa1, TAa5, TAa7 and TAa8;

R^{6h} is hydrogen or methyl;

R^{4h} is selected from methyl, cyano, formyl, ethoxycarbonyl, hydroxymethyl and phosphorylmethyl;

25 R^{5h} is selected from hydrogen, methyl, methoxybenzyl and cyanomethyl; or pharmaceutically-acceptable salts or in-vivo hydrolysable esters thereof.

In all of the above aspects and preferred compounds of formula (IB), in-vivo hydrolysable esters are preferred where appropriate, especially phosphoryl esters (as defined 30 by formula (PD1) – (PD4) with npd as 1).

In all of the above definitions the preferred compounds are as shown in formula (IA), i.e. the pharmaceutically active enantiomer.

Particular compounds of the present invention include each of the following

Examples, in particular Example No. 1.

Process section :

In a further aspect the present invention provides a process for preparing a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or an in-vivo hydrolysable ester thereof.

5 It will be appreciated that during certain of the following processes certain substituents may require protection to prevent their undesired reaction. The skilled chemist will appreciate when such protection is required, and how such protecting groups may be put in place, and later removed.

For examples of protecting groups see one of the many general texts on the subject, 10 for example, 'Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis' by Theodora Greene and Peter Wuts (publisher: John Wiley & Sons). Protecting groups may be removed by any convenient method as described in the literature or known to the skilled chemist as appropriate for the removal of the protecting group in question, such methods being chosen so as to effect removal of the protecting group with minimum disturbance of groups elsewhere in the 15 molecule.

Thus, if reactants include, for example, groups such as amino, carboxy or hydroxy it may be desirable to protect the group in some of the reactions mentioned herein.

A suitable protecting group for an amino or alkylamino group is, for example, an acyl group, for example an alkanoyl group such as acetyl, an alkoxy carbonyl group, for example a 20 methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl or *t*-butoxycarbonyl group, an arylmethoxycarbonyl group, for example benzyloxycarbonyl, or an aroyl group, for example benzoyl. The deprotection conditions for the above protecting groups necessarily vary with the choice of protecting group. Thus, for example, an acyl group such as an alkanoyl or alkoxy carbonyl group or an aroyl group may be removed for example, by hydrolysis with a suitable base such as an alkali 25 metal hydroxide, for example lithium or sodium hydroxide. Alternatively an acyl group such as a *t*-butoxycarbonyl group may be removed, for example, by treatment with a suitable acid as hydrochloric, sulfuric or phosphoric acid or trifluoroacetic acid and an arylmethoxycarbonyl group such as a benzyloxycarbonyl group may be removed, for example, by hydrogenation over a catalyst such as palladium-on-carbon, or by treatment with 30 a Lewis acid for example boron tris(trifluoroacetate). A suitable alternative protecting group for a primary amino group is, for example, a phthaloyl group which may be removed by treatment with an alkylamine, for example dimethylaminopropylamine, or with hydrazine.

A suitable protecting group for a hydroxy group is, for example, an acyl group, for example an alkanoyl group such as acetyl, an aroyl group, for example benzoyl, or an arylmethyl group, for example benzyl. The deprotection conditions for the above protecting groups will necessarily vary with the choice of protecting group. Thus, for example, an acyl group such as an alkanoyl or an aroyl group may be removed, for example, by hydrolysis with a suitable base such as an alkali metal hydroxide, for example lithium or sodium hydroxide. Alternatively an arylmethyl group such as a benzyl group may be removed, for example, by hydrogenation over a catalyst such as palladium-on-carbon.

A suitable protecting group for a carboxy group is, for example, an esterifying group, for example a methyl or an ethyl group which may be removed, for example, by hydrolysis with a base such as sodium hydroxide, or for example a *t*-butyl group which may be removed, for example, by treatment with an acid, for example an organic acid such as trifluoroacetic acid, or for example a benzyl group which may be removed, for example, by hydrogenation over a catalyst such as palladium-on-carbon.

15 Resins may also be used as a protecting group.

The protecting groups may be removed at any convenient stage in the synthesis using conventional techniques well known in the chemical art.

A compound of the formula (I), or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or an *in vivo* A compound of the formula (I), or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or an *in vivo* hydrolysable ester thereof, may be prepared by any process known to be applicable to the preparation of chemically-related compounds. Such processes, when used to prepare a compound of the formula (I), or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or an *in vivo* hydrolysable ester thereof, are provided as a further feature of the invention and are illustrated by the following representative examples. Necessary starting materials may be obtained by standard procedures of organic chemistry (see, for example, Advanced Organic Chemistry (Wiley-Interscience), Jerry March). The preparation of such starting materials is described within the accompanying non-limiting Examples (in which, for example, 3,5-difluorophenyl, 3-fluorophenyl and (des-fluoro)phenyl containing intermediates may all be prepared by analogous procedures; or by alternative procedures - for example, the preparation of (T group)-(fluoro)phenyl intermediates by reaction of a (fluoro)phenylstannane with, for example, a pyran or (tetrahydro)pyridine compound, may also be prepared by anion chemistry (see, for example, WO97/30995). Alternatively, necessary starting materials are obtainable by analogous procedures to those illustrated which are within the ordinary skill of an organic

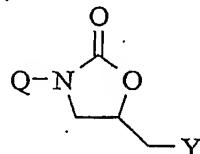
chemist. Information on the preparation of necessary starting materials or related compounds (which may be adapted to form necessary starting materials) may also be found in the following Patent and Application Publications, the contents of the relevant process sections of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference : WO 94-13649; WO 98-54161; WO 99-5 64416; WO 99-64417; WO 00-21960; WO 01-40222.

The skilled organic chemist will be able to use and adapt the information contained and referenced within the above references, and accompanying Examples therein and also the Examples herein, to obtain necessary starting materials, and products.

Thus, the present invention also provides that the compounds of the formula (I) and 10 pharmaceutically-acceptable salts and in vivo hydrolysable esters thereof, can be prepared by a process (a) to (g) as follows (wherein the variables are as defined above unless otherwise stated) :

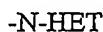
(a) by modifying a substituent in, or introducing a new substituent into, the substituent group Q of another compound of formula (I) - for instance by (i) displacement of a functional 15 group from a compound of formula (I) by another functional group, (ii) by oxidation or (iii) reduction of a compound of formula (I), by (iv) addition of a reagent to or (v) elimination of a reagent from a compound of formula (I), by (vi) metathesis of a compound of formula (I) into a modified compound of formula (I), or by (vii) rearrangement of a compound of formula (I) to an isomeric compound of formula (I) (Scheme I shows two examples drawn from the range 20 of suitable methods); or

(b) by reaction of a compound of formula (II) :



(II)

wherein Y is a displaceable group (which may be preformed, such as chloro or mesylate, or 25 generated in-situ, for example under Mitsunobu conditions) with a compound of the formula (III) :



(III)

wherein $-N$ -HET (of formula (Ia) to (If), already substituted and optionally protected) is HN-HET (free-base form) or N -HET anion formed from the free base form (Scheme II shows examples drawn from the range of suitable methods); or

(c) by reaction of a compound of the formula (IV) :

5

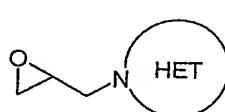
Q-Z

(IV)

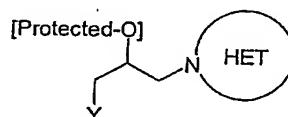
wherein Z is an isocyanate, amine or urethane group with an epoxide of the formula (V)

wherein the epoxide group serves as a leaving group at the terminal C-atom and as a protected hydroxy group at the internal C-atom; or with a related compound of formula (VI) where

10 the hydroxy group at the internal C-atom is conventionally protected e.g. with an acetyl group and where the leaving group Y at the terminal C-atom is a conventional leaving group e.g. a chloro- or mesyloxy-group.



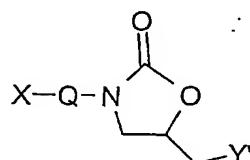
(V)



(VI)

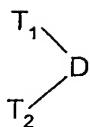
15 (Scheme III shows examples drawn from the range of suitable methods), or

(d) (i) by coupling, using catalysis by transition metals such as palladium(0), of a compound of formula (VII) :



(VII)

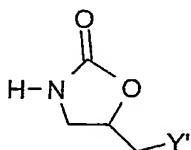
20 wherein Y' is a group $-N$ -HET as hereinbefore defined, X is a replaceable substituent - such as chloride, bromide, iodide, or trifluoromethylsulfonyloxy; with a compound of the formula (VIII), or an analogue thereof, which is suitable to give a T substituent as defined by (TAa1-TAa12) in which the link is via an sp^2 carbon atom (D = $CH=C-Lg$ where Lg is a leaving group such as chloride, bromide, iodide, or trifluoromethylsulfonyloxy; or as in the case of reactions carried out under Heck reaction conditions Lg may also be hydrogen)



(VIII)

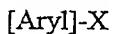
where T_1 and T_2 may be the same or different and comprise a precursor to a ring of type T as hereinbefore defined, or T_1 and T_2 may together with D form a ring of type T as hereinbefore defined (Scheme IV shows examples drawn from the range of suitable methods);

5 (d) (ii) by coupling, using catalysis by transition metals such as palladium(0), of a compound of formula (VIIA):



(VIIA)

10 wherein Y' is a group HET as hereinbefore defined, with a compound

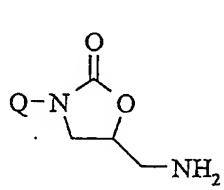


where X is a replaceable substituent - such as chloride, bromide, iodide, or trifluoromethylsulfonyloxy, or an analogue thereof (Scheme IV shows an example drawn from the range of suitable methods);

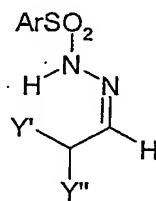
15 (e) Where N-HET is 1,2,3-triazole there is the additional possibility by cycloaddition via the azide (wherein Y in (II) is azide), with a substituted acetylene or masked acetylene (such as a vinyl sulfone, a nitroloefin, or an enamine, or a substituted cyclohexa-1,4-diene derivative (Scheme II shows examples drawn from the range of suitable methods);

(f) Where N-HET is 1,2,3-triazole there is the additional possibility of synthesis with a

20 compound of formula (IX), namely the arenesulfonylhydrazone of acetaldehyde, by reaction of a compound of formula (II) where $Y = NH_2$ (primary amine), as illustrated in Scheme V.



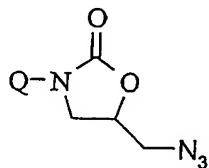
(II : Y = NH2)



(IX)

(g) Where N-HET is 1,2,3-triazole there is the additional possibility of regioselective synthesis by cycloaddition via the azide (wherein Y in (II) is azide) with acetylene using Cu(I) catalysis in e.g. aqueous alcoholic solution at ambient temperatures to give the N-1,2,3-triazole, as illustrated in Scheme VI.

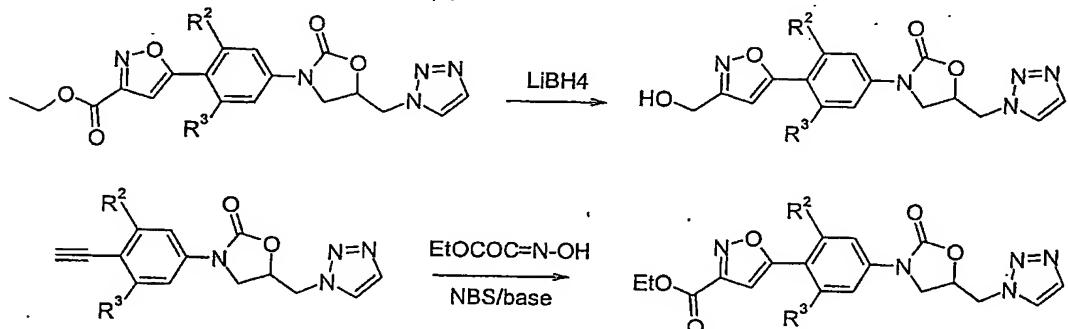
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(II : Y = N₃)

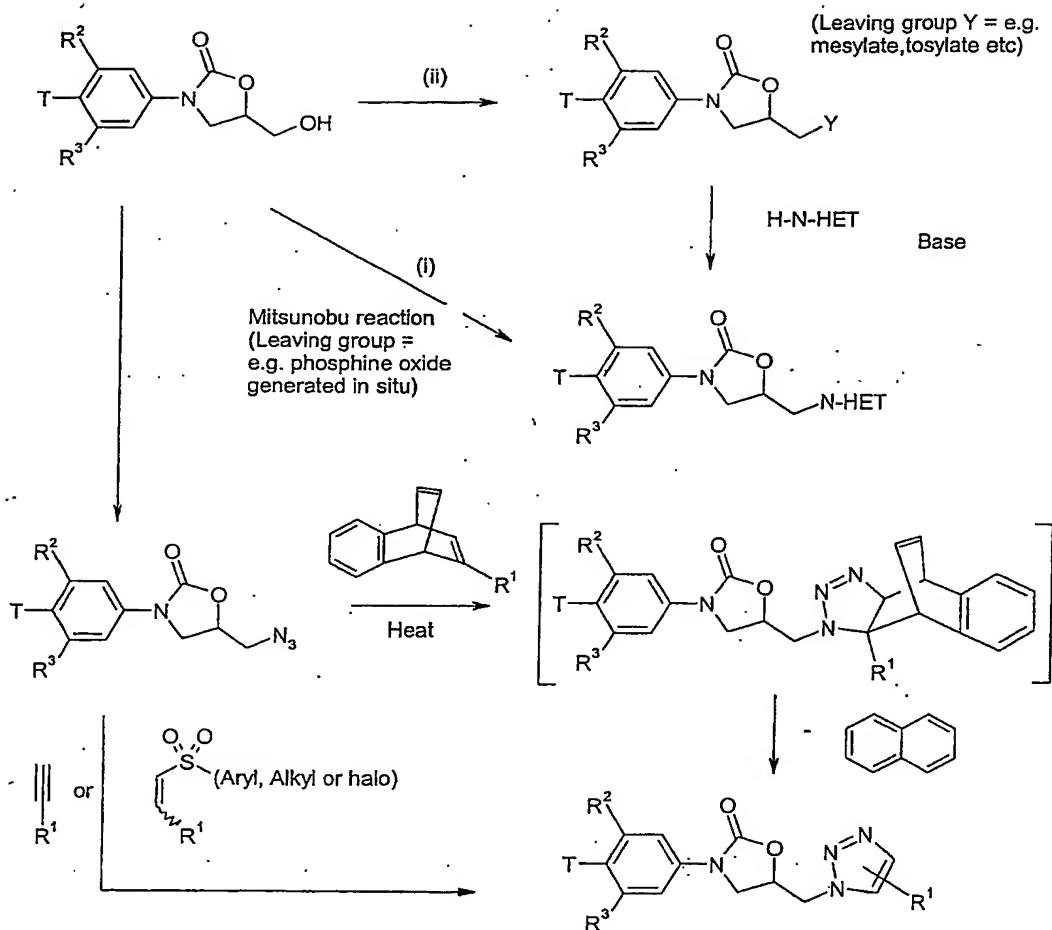
and thereafter if necessary: (i) removing any protecting groups; (ii) forming a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt; (iii) forming an in-vivo hydrolysable ester.

The main synthetic routes are illustrated in Schemes (I) to (VI) below (with Q as phenyl, and T, R¹, R², and R³ defined with reference to analogous substituents defined elsewhere herein). The compounds of the invention may be prepared by analogous chemistry adapted from these Schemes. Schemes (II) and (VI) also show the preparation of 1,2,3-triazoles via the azide (prepared from the relevant hydroxy compound) and the amine (prepared e.g. from the azide) respectively.

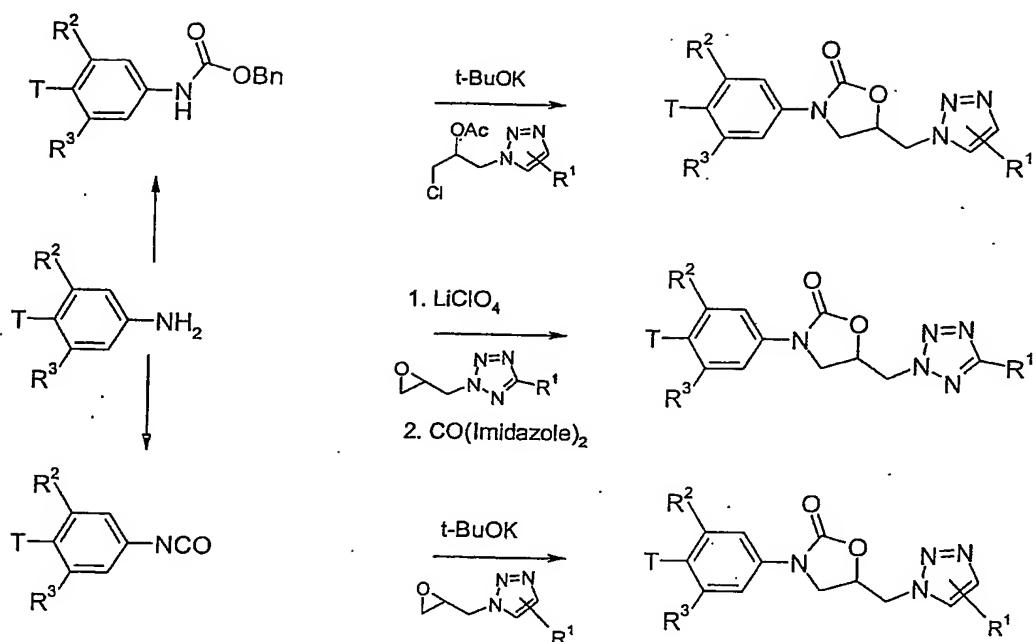
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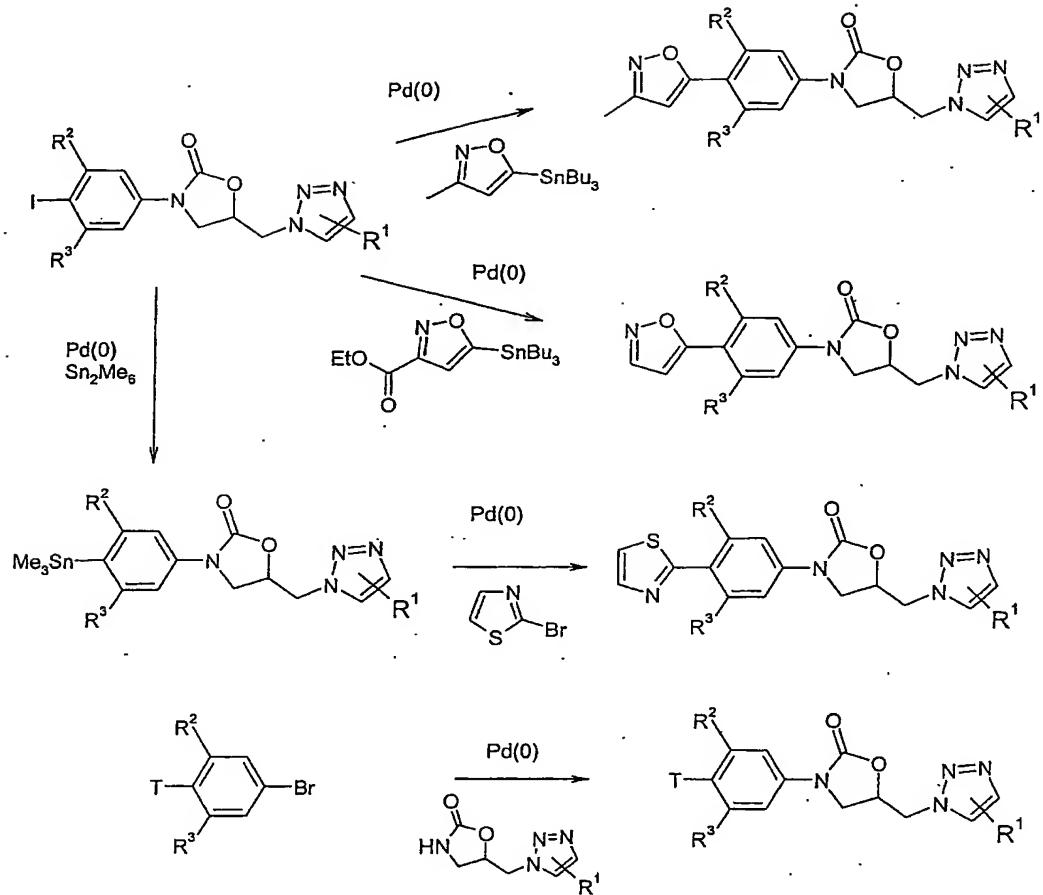


Scheme I

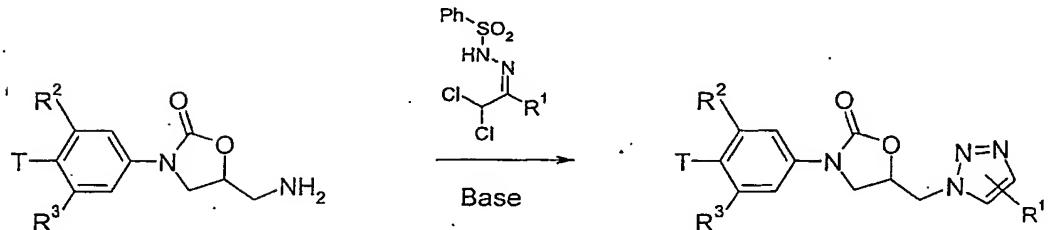


Scheme II

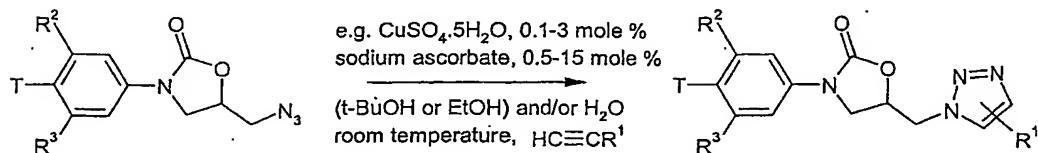




Scheme IV



Scheme V



Scheme VI

Deprotection, salt formation or in-vivo hydrolysable ester formation may each be provided as a specific final process step.

5 The N-linked heterocycle can of course be prepared early in the overall synthesis, and then other functional groups changed.

Where Y is a displaceable group, suitable values for Y are for example, a halogeno or sulfonyloxy group, for example a chloro, bromo, methanesulfonyloxy or toluene-4-sulfonyloxy group.

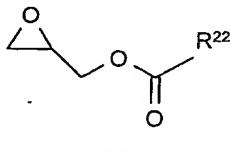
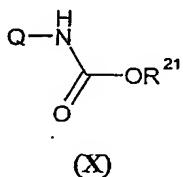
10 General guidance on reaction conditions and reagents may be obtained in Advanced Organic Chemistry, 4th Edition, Jerry March (publisher : J.Wiley & Sons), 1992. Necessary starting materials may be obtained by standard procedures of organic chemistry, such as described in this process section, in the Examples section or by analogous procedures within the ordinary skill of an organic chemist. Certain references are also provided which describe 15 the preparation of certain suitable starting materials, for example International Patent Application Publication No. WO 97/37980, the contents of which are incorporated here by reference. Processes analogous to those described in the references may also be used by the ordinary organic chemist to obtain necessary starting materials.

(a) Methods for converting substituents into other substituents are known in the art. For 20 example an alkylthio group may be oxidised to an alkylsulfinyl or alkysulfonyl group, a cyano group reduced to an amino group, a nitro group reduced to an amino group, a hydroxy group alkylated to a methoxy group, a hydroxy group thiomethylated to an arylthiomethyl or a heteroarylthiomethyl group (see, for example, *Tet.Lett.*, 585, 1972), a carbonyl group converted to a thiocarbonyl group (eg. using Lawsson's reagent) or a bromo group converted 25 to an alkylthio group. It is also possible to convert one Rc group into another Rc group as a final step in the preparation of a compound of the formula (I), for example, acylation of a group of formula (TC5) wherein Rc is hydrogen.

(b)(i) Reaction (b)(i) (in which Y is initially hydroxy) is performed under Mitsunobu 30 conditions, for example, in the presence of tri-n-butylphosphine and diethyl azodicarboxylate (DEAD) in an organic solvent such as THF, and in the temperature range 0°C - 60°C, but preferably at ambient temperature. Details of Mitsunobu reactions are contained in *Tet. Letts.*, 31, 699, (1990); *The Mitsunobu Reaction*, D.L.Hughes, *Organic Reactions*, 1992, Vol.42,

335-656 and Progress in the Mitsunobu Reaction, D.L.Hughes, Organic Preparations and Procedures International, 1996, Vol.28, 127-164.

Compounds of the formula (II) wherein Y is hydroxy may be obtained as described in the references cited herein (particularly in the section proceeding the discussion of protecting groups), for example, by reacting a compound of the formula (X) with a compound of formula (XI):



10

wherein R²¹ is (1-6C)alkyl or benzyl and R²² is (1-4C)alkyl or -S(O)_n(1-4C)alkyl where n is 0, 1 or 2. Preferably R²² is (1-4C)alkyl.

In particular, compounds of the formula (II), (X) and (XI) may be prepared by the skilled man, for example as described in International Patent Application Publication Nos. WO95/07271, WO97/27188, WO 97/30995, WO 98/01446 and WO 98/01447, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference, and by analogous processes.

If not commercially available, compounds of the formula (III) may be prepared by procedures which are selected from standard chemical techniques, techniques which are analogous to the synthesis of known, structurally similar compounds, or techniques which are analogous to the procedures described in the Examples. For example, standard chemical techniques are as described in Houben Weyl, Methoden der Organische Chemie, E8a, Pt.I (1993), 45-225, B.J.Wakefield.

(b)(ii) Reactions (b)(ii) are performed conveniently in the presence of a suitable base such as, for example, an alkali or alkaline earth metal carbonate, alkoxide or hydroxide, for example sodium carbonate or potassium carbonate, or, for example, an organic amine base such as, for example, pyridine, 2,6-lutidine, collidine, 4-dimethylaminopyridine, triethylamine, morpholine or diazabicyclo-[5.4.0]undec-7-ene, the reaction is also preferably carried out in a suitable inert solvent or diluent, for example methylene chloride, acetonitrile, tetrahydrofuran,

1,2-dimethoxyethane, *N,N*-dimethylformamide, *N,N*-dimethylacetamide, *N*-methylpyrrolidin-2-one or dimethylsulfoxide at and at a temperature in the range 25-60°C.

When Y is chloro, the compound of the formula (II) may be formed by reacting a compound of the formula (II) wherein Y is hydroxy (hydroxy compound) with a chlorinating agent. For example, by reacting the hydroxy compound with thionyl chloride, in a temperature range of ambient temperature to reflux, optionally in a chlorinated solvent such as dichloromethane or by reacting the hydroxy compound with carbon tetrachloride/triphenyl phosphine in dichloromethane, in a temperature range of 0°C to ambient temperature. A compound of the formula (II) wherein Y is chloro or iodo may also be prepared from a compound of the formula (II) wherein Y is mesylate or tosylate, by reacting the latter compound with lithium chloride or lithium iodide and crown ether, in a suitable organic solvent such as THF, in a temperature range of ambient temperature to reflux

When Y is (1-4C)alkanesulfonyloxy or tosylate the compound (II) may be prepared by reacting the hydroxy compound with (1-4C)alkanesulfonyl chloride or tosyl chloride in the presence of a mild base such as triethylamine or pyridine.

When Y is a phosphoryl ester (such as $(PhO)_2-P(O)-O-$ or $Ph_2-P(O)-O-$) the compound (II) may be prepared from the hydroxy compound under standard conditions.

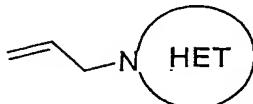
(c) Reaction (c) is performed under conditions analogous to those described in the following references which disclose how suitable and analogous starting materials may be obtained.

Reaction (c) is especially suitable for compounds in which H-N-HET is a weakly acidic heterocycle (such as, for example, triazole or tetrazole).

Compounds of the formula Q-Z wherein Z is an isocyanate may be prepared by the skilled chemist, for example by analogous processes to those described in Walter A. Gregory et al in J. Med. Chem. 1990, 33, 2569-2578 and Chung-Ho Park et al in J. Med. Chem. 1992, 35, 1156-1165. Compounds of the formula Q-Z wherein Z is a urethane may be prepared by the skilled chemist, for example by analogous processes to those described in International Patent Application Publication Nos. WO 97/30995 and WO 97/37980.

A similar reaction to reaction (c) may be performed in which Q-Z wherein Z is a 30 amine group is reacted with the epoxide (optionally in the presence of an organic base), and the product is reacted with, for example, phosgene to form the oxazolidinone ring. Such reactions and the preparation of starting materials in within the skill of the ordinary chemist with reference to the above-cited documents disclosing analogous reactions and preparations.

Epoxides of the formula (V) may be prepared from the corresponding compound of formula (XII):



(XII)

5 Certain such epoxide and alkene intermediates are novel and are provided as a further feature of the invention. Asymmetric epoxidation may be used to give the desired optical isomer. Compounds of formula (VI) may be obtained from epoxides of formula (V); alternatively compounds of formula (VI) may be used as precursors for epoxides of formula (V) according to the relative ease of synthesis in each case. The skilled chemist will appreciate that the
10 epoxides of formula (V) and the compounds of formula (VI) are structurally equivalent and the choice between them will be made on the grounds of availability, convenience, and cost.

(d) The transition metal catalysed coupling reaction to form a C-C or N-C bond from the corresponding aryl derivatives and the arenes, heteroarenes, olefins, alkynes, or amines is
15 performed under conventional conditions (see for instance J.K. Stille, Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Eng., 1986, 25, 509-524; N. Miyaura and A. Suzuki, Chem. Rev., 1995, 95, 22457-2483; D. Baranano, G. Mann, and J.F. Hartwig, Current Org. Che., 1997, 1, 287-305; S.P. Stanforth, Tetrahedron, 1998, 54, 263-303). The reaction d (ii) may be conveniently carried out under the conditions described in Tetrahedron Letters (2001), 42(22), 3681-3684, or in the
20 analogous conventional conditions described in the above mentioned literature. In such a procedure a preferred variation of X may be bromine.

(e) The cycloaddition reaction to form 1,2,3 triazoles from the corresponding azide is performed under conventional conditions. Compounds of the formula (II) wherein Y is azide
25 may be obtained as described in the references cited herein (particularly in the section proceeding the discussion of protecting groups), for example from the corresponding compounds in which Y is hydroxy or mesylate.

(f) The reaction of amines of formula (II, Y = NH₂) with arenesulfonyl hydrazones to
30 form 1,2,3 triazoles may be carried out as described in the literature (Sakai, Kunikazu; Hida, Nobuko; Kondo and Kiyosi: "Reactions of α -polyhalo ketone tosylhydrazones with sulfide

ion and primary amines. Cyclization to 1,2,3-thiadiazoles and 1,2,3-triazoles." *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn.* (1986), 59(1), 179-83; Sakai, Kunikazu; Tsunemoto, Daiei; Kobori, Takeo; Kondo, Kiyoshi; Hida and Nobuko: 1,2,3-Trihetero 5-membered heterocyclic compounds, EP 103840 A2 19840328). The leaving groups Y', Y'' may be chloro or any other group capable of 5 being eliminated from the arenesulfonyl hydrazone during the reaction with the amine. The skilled chemist will also appreciate that a similar reaction may be used to produce other substituted triazoles suitable for incorporation into related processes such as reaction with compounds of formula (IV) in process (c).

g) The reaction of azides of formula (II, Y = N₃) with terminal alkynes using Cu(I) 10 catalysis to give regioselectively 4-substituted 1,2,3-triazole compounds of formula (I) may be carried out as described in the literature (for instance V.V. Rostovtsev, L.G. Green, V.V. Fokin, and K.B. Sharpless, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 2002, 41, 2596-2599).

The removal of any protecting groups, the formation of a pharmaceutically-acceptable 15 salt and/or the formation of an in vivo hydrolysable ester are within the skill of an ordinary organic chemist using standard techniques. Furthermore, details on the these steps, for example the preparation of in-vivo hydrolysable ester prodrugs has been provided in the section above on such esters, and in certain of the following non-limiting Examples.

When an optically active form of a compound of the formula (I) is required, it may be 20 obtained by carrying out one of the above procedures using an optically active starting material (formed, for example, by asymmetric induction of a suitable reaction step), or by resolution of a racemic form of the compound or intermediate using a standard procedure, or by chromatographic separation of diastereoisomers (when produced). Enzymatic techniques may also be useful for the preparation of optically active compounds and/or intermediates.

25 Similarly, when a pure regiosomer of a compound of the formula (I) is required, it may be obtained by carrying out one of the above procedures using a pure regiosomer as a starting material, or by resolution of a mixture of the regiosomers or intermediates using a standard procedure.

According to a further feature of the invention there is provided a compound of the 30 formula (I), or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt, or in-vivo hydrolysable ester thereof for use in a method of treatment of the human or animal body by therapy.

According to a further feature of the present invention there is provided a method for producing an antibacterial effect in a warm blooded animal, such as man, in need of such

treatment, which comprises administering to said animal an effective amount of a compound of the present invention, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt, or in-vivo hydrolysable ester thereof.

The invention also provides a compound of the formula (I), or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt, or in-vivo hydrolysable ester thereof, for use as a medicament; and for use as an anti-bacterial agent; and the use of a compound of the formula (I) of the present invention, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt, or in-vivo hydrolysable ester thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for use in the production of an antibacterial effect in a warm blooded animal, such as man.

10 In order to use a compound of the formula (I), an in-vivo hydrolysable ester or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof, including a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt of an in-vivo hydrolysable ester, (hereinafter in this section relating to pharmaceutical composition "a compound of this invention") for the therapeutic (including prophylactic) treatment of mammals including humans, in particular in treating infection, it is normally formulated in 15 accordance with standard pharmaceutical practice as a pharmaceutical composition.

Therefore in another aspect the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition which comprises a compound of the formula (I), an in-vivo hydrolysable ester or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof, including a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt of an in-vivo hydrolysable ester, and a pharmaceutically-acceptable diluent or carrier.

20 The compositions of the invention may be in a form suitable for oral use (for example as tablets, lozenges, hard or soft capsules, aqueous or oily suspensions, (lipid) emulsions, dispersible powders or granules, syrups or elixirs), for topical use (for example as creams, ointments, gels, or aqueous or oily solutions or suspensions), for administration by inhalation (for example as a finely divided powder or a liquid aerosol), for administration by insufflation 25 (for example as a finely divided powder) or for parenteral administration (for example as a sterile aqueous or oily solution for intravenous, subcutaneous, intramuscular or intramuscular dosing or as a suppository for rectal dosing).

The compositions of the invention may be obtained by conventional procedures using conventional pharmaceutical excipients, well known in the art. Thus, compositions 30 intended for oral use may contain, for example, one or more colouring, sweetening, flavouring and/or preservative agents.

Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable excipients for a tablet formulation include, for example, inert diluents such as lactose, sodium carbonate, calcium phosphate or calcium

carbonate, granulating and disintegrating agents such as corn starch or algenic acid; binding agents such as starch; lubricating agents such as magnesium stearate, stearic acid or talc; preservative agents such as ethyl or propyl p-hydroxybenzoate, and anti-oxidants, such as ascorbic acid. Tablet formulations may be uncoated or coated either to modify their 5 disintegration and the subsequent absorption of the active ingredient within the gastrointestinal tract, or to improve their stability and/or appearance, in either case, using conventional coating agents and procedures well known in the art.

Compositions for oral use may be in the form of hard gelatin capsules in which the active ingredient is mixed with an inert solid diluent, for example, calcium carbonate, calcium 10 phosphate or kaolin, or as soft gelatin capsules in which the active ingredient is mixed with water or an oil such as peanut oil, liquid paraffin, or olive oil.

Aqueous suspensions generally contain the active ingredient in finely powdered form together with one or more suspending agents, such as sodium carboxymethylcellulose, methylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, sodium alginate, polyvinyl-pyrrolidone, gum 15 tragacanth and gum acacia; dispersing or wetting agents such as lecithin or condensation products of an alkylene oxide with fatty acids (for example polyoxethylene stearate), or condensation products of ethylene oxide with long chain aliphatic alcohols, for example heptadecaethyleneoxycetanol, or condensation products of ethylene oxide with partial esters derived from fatty acids and a hexitol such as polyoxyethylene sorbitol monooleate, or 20 condensation products of ethylene oxide with long chain aliphatic alcohols, for example heptadecaethyleneoxycetanol, or condensation products of ethylene oxide with partial esters derived from fatty acids and a hexitol such as polyoxyethylene sorbitol monooleate, or condensation products of ethylene oxide with partial esters derived from fatty acids and hexitol anhydrides, for example polyethylene sorbitan monooleate. The aqueous suspensions 25 may also contain one or more preservatives (such as ethyl or propyl p-hydroxybenzoate, anti-oxidants (such as ascorbic acid), colouring agents, flavouring agents, and/or sweetening agents (such as sucrose, saccharine or aspartame).

Oily suspensions may be formulated by suspending the active ingredient in a vegetable oil (such as arachis oil, olive oil, sesame oil or coconut oil) or in a mineral oil (such 30 as liquid paraffin). The oily suspensions may also contain a thickening agent such as beeswax, hard paraffin or cetyl alcohol. Sweetening agents such as those set out above, and flavouring agents may be added to provide a palatable oral preparation. These compositions may be preserved by the addition of an anti-oxidant such as ascorbic acid.

Dispersible powders and granules suitable for preparation of an aqueous suspension by the addition of water generally contain the active ingredient together with a dispersing or wetting agent, suspending agent and one or more preservatives. Suitable dispersing or wetting agents and suspending agents are exemplified by those already mentioned above.

5 Additional excipients such as sweetening, flavouring and colouring agents, may also be present.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention may also be in the form of oil-in-water emulsions. The oily phase may be a vegetable oil, such as olive oil or arachis oil, or a mineral oil, such as for example liquid paraffin or a mixture of any of these. Suitable emulsifying agents may be, for example, naturally-occurring gums such as gum acacia or gum tragacanth, naturally-occurring phosphatides such as soya bean, lecithin, an esters or partial esters derived from fatty acids and hexitol anhydrides (for example sorbitan monooleate) and condensation products of the said partial esters with ethylene oxide such as polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate. The emulsions may also contain sweetening, flavouring and preservative agents.

Syrups and elixirs may be formulated with sweetening agents such as glycerol, propylene glycol, sorbitol, aspartame or sucrose, and may also contain a demulcent, preservative, flavouring and/or colouring agent.

The pharmaceutical compositions may also be in the form of a sterile injectable aqueous or oily suspension, which may be formulated according to known procedures using one or more of the appropriate dispersing or wetting agents and suspending agents, which have been mentioned above. A sterile injectable preparation may also be a sterile injectable solution or suspension in a non-toxic parenterally-acceptable diluent or solvent, for example a solution in 1,3-butanediol.

25 A pharmaceutical composition to be dosed intravenously may contain advantageously (for example to enhance stability) a suitable bactericide, antioxidant or reducing agent, or a suitable sequestering agent.

Compositions for administration by inhalation may be in the form of a conventional pressurised aerosol arranged to dispense the active ingredient either as an aerosol containing finely divided solid or liquid droplets. Conventional aerosol propellants such as volatile fluorinated hydrocarbons or hydrocarbons may be used and the aerosol device is conveniently arranged to dispense a metered quantity of active ingredient.

For further information on formulation the reader is referred to Chapter 25.2 in Volume 5 of Comprehensive Medicinal Chemistry (Corwin Hansch; Chairman of Editorial Board), Pergamon Press 1990.

The amount of active ingredient that is combined with one or more excipients to produce a single dosage form will necessarily vary depending upon the host treated and the particular route of administration. For example, a formulation intended for oral administration to humans will generally contain, for example, from 1 mg to 1 g of active agent compounded with an appropriate and convenient amount of excipients which may vary from about 5 to about 98 percent by weight of the total composition. Dosage unit forms will generally contain about 100 mg to about 1g of an active ingredient. For further information on Routes of Administration and Dosage Regimes the reader is referred to Chapter 25.3 in Volume 5 of Comprehensive Medicinal Chemistry (Corwin Hansch; Chairman of Editorial Board), Pergamon Press 1990.

A suitable pharmaceutical composition of this invention is one suitable for oral administration in unit dosage form, for example a tablet or capsule which contains between 1mg and 1g of a compound of this invention, preferably between 100mg and 1g of a compound. Especially preferred is a tablet or capsule which contains between 50mg and 800mg of a compound of this invention, particularly in the range 100mg to 500mg.

In another aspect a pharmaceutical composition of the invention is one suitable for intravenous, subcutaneous or intramuscular injection, for example an injection which contains between 0.1% w/v and 50% w/v (between 1mg/ml and 500mg/ml) of a compound of this invention.

Each patient may receive, for example, a daily intravenous, subcutaneous or intramuscular dose of 0.5 mgkg^{-1} to 20 mgkg^{-1} of a compound of this invention, the composition being administered 1 to 4 times per day. In another embodiment a daily dose of 5 mgkg^{-1} to 20 mgkg^{-1} of a compound of this invention is administered. The intravenous, subcutaneous and intramuscular dose may be given by means of a bolus injection. Alternatively the intravenous dose may be given by continuous infusion over a period of time. Alternatively each patient may receive a daily oral dose which may be approximately equivalent to the daily parenteral dose, the composition being administered 1 to 4 times per day.

In addition to the compounds of the present invention the pharmaceutical composition of this invention may also contain or be co-administered (simultaneously, sequentially or

separately) with one or more known drugs selected from other clinically useful antibacterial agents (for example, β -lactams or aminoglycosides) and/or other anti-infective agents (for example, an antifungal triazole or amphotericin). These may include carbapenems, for example meropenem or imipenem, to broaden the therapeutic effectiveness. Compounds of 5 this invention may also contain or be co-administered with bactericidal/permeability-increasing protein (BPI) products or efflux pump inhibitors to improve activity against gram negative bacteria and bacteria resistant to antimicrobial agents.

In the above other, pharmaceutical composition, process, method, use and medicament manufacture features, the alternative and preferred embodiments of the compounds of the 10 invention described herein also apply.

Biological Activity :

The pharmaceutically-acceptable compounds of the present invention are useful antibacterial agents having a good spectrum of activity in vitro against standard 15 Gram-positive organisms, which are used to screen for activity against pathogenic bacteria. Notably, the pharmaceutically-acceptable compounds of the present invention show activity against enterococci, pneumococci and methicillin resistant strains of *S.aureus* and coagulase negative staphylococci, together with *haemophilus* and *moraxella* strains. The antibacterial spectrum and potency of a particular compound may be determined in a standard test system.

20 The (antibacterial) properties of the compounds of the invention may also be demonstrated and assessed in-vivo in conventional tests, for example by oral and/or intravenous dosing of a compound to a warm-blooded mammal using standard techniques.

The following results were obtained on a standard in-vitro test system. The activity is described in terms of the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) determined by the 25 agar-dilution technique with an inoculum size of 10^4 CFU/spot. Typically, compounds are active in the range 0.01 to 256 μ g/ml.

Staphylococci were tested on agar, using an inoculum of 10^4 CFU/spot and an incubation temperature of 37°C for 24 hours - standard test conditions for the expression of methicillin resistance.

30 Streptococci and enterococci were tested on agar supplemented with 5% defibrinated horse blood, an inoculum of 10^4 CFU/spot and an incubation temperature of 37°C in an atmosphere of 5% carbon dioxide for 48 hours - blood is required for the growth

of some of the test organisms. Fastidious Gram negative organisms were tested in Mueller-Hinton broth, supplemented with hemin and NAD, grown aerobically for 24 hours at 37°C, and with an inoculum of 5×10^4 CFU/well.

For example, the following results were obtained for the compound of Example 1:

		<u>MIC (μg/ml)</u>
5	<u>Organism</u>	
	Staphylococcus aureus:	
	MSQS	4
	MRQR	1
	Streptococcus pneumoniae	0.5
	Moraxella catarrhalis	1
10	Enterococcus faecium	1

MSQS = methicillin sensitive and quinolone sensitive

MRQR = methicillin resistant and quinolone resistant

The activity of the compounds of the invention against MAO-A was tested using a standard in-vitro assay based on human liver enzyme expressed in yeast as described in Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 1991, 181, 1084-1088. The compounds of the invention showed decreased MAO-A potency compared with analogues from the known art with C-5 side chains such as acetamidomethyl or unsubstituted azolylmethyl or hydroxymethyl. The compounds of the invention showed decreased MAO-A potency compared with analogues in which the HET group of formula (Ia) to (If) is unsubstituted. When Ki values were measured in such an assay as above, Example 1 showed a Ki value of 21 μg/ml, whereas the unsubstituted triazole equivalent showed a Ki value of 2.4 μg/ml.

Certain intermediates and/or Reference Examples described hereinafter within the scope 25 of the invention may also possess useful activity, and are provided as a further feature of the invention.

The invention is now illustrated but not limited by the following Examples in which unless otherwise stated :-

- (i) evaporation were carried out by rotary evaporation under vacuum and work-up
- 30 procedures were carried out after removal of residual solids by filtration;
- (ii) operations were carried out at ambient temperature, that is typically in the range 18-26°C and without exclusion of air unless otherwise stated, or unless the skilled person would otherwise work under an inert atmosphere;

(iii) column chromatography (by the flash procedure) was used to purify compounds and was performed on Merck Kieselgel silica (Art. 9385) unless otherwise stated;

(iv) yields are given for illustration only and are not necessarily the maximum attainable;

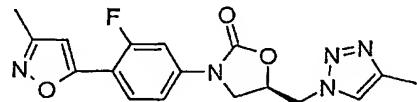
(v) the structure of the end-products of the invention were generally confirmed by NMR and mass spectral techniques [proton magnetic resonance spectra were generally determined in DMSO-d₆ unless otherwise stated using a Bruker DRX-300 spectrometer operating at a field strength of 300 MHz, or a Bruker DRX-500 spectrometer operating at a field strength of 500 MHz; chemical shifts are reported in parts per million downfield from tetramethylsilane as an internal standard (δ (delta) scale) and peak multiplicities are shown thus: s, singlet; d, doublet; AB or dd, doublet of doublets; dt, doublet of triplets; dm, doublet of multiplets; t, triplet, m, multiplet; br, broad; fast-atom bombardment (FAB) mass spectral data were generally obtained using a Platform spectrometer (supplied by Micromass) run in electrospray and, where appropriate, either positive ion data or negative ion data were collected];

(vi) each intermediate was purified to the standard required for the subsequent stage and was characterised in sufficient detail to confirm that the assigned structure was correct; purity was assessed by HPLC, TLC, or NMR and identity was determined by infra-red spectroscopy (IR), mass spectroscopy or NMR spectroscopy as appropriate;

(vii) in which the following abbreviations may be used :-

DMF is N,N-dimethylformamide; DMA is N,N-dimethylacetamide; TLC is thin layer chromatography; HPLC is high pressure liquid chromatography; MPLC is medium pressure liquid chromatography; DMSO is dimethylsulfoxide; CDCl₃ is deuterated chloroform; MS is mass spectroscopy; ESP is electrospray; EI is electron impact; CI is chemical ionisation; EtOAc is ethyl acetate; MeOH is methanol.

25 Example 1: (5R)-3-[3-Fluoro-4-(3-methylisoxazol-5-yl)phenyl]-5-[(4-methyl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)methyl]-1,3-oxazolidin-2-one



(5R)-3-(3-Fluoro-4-iodophenyl)-5-[(4-methyl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)methyl]-1,3-oxazolidin-2-one (Intermediate 2, 2.08 g, 5.20 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous 1,4-dioxane (10 ml) and degassed and placed under argon. Bis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(II) chloride (0.145 g,

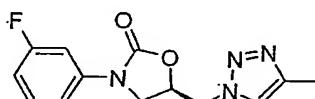
0.210 mmol) was added followed by dropwise addition of 5-(tributylstannyl)-3-methylisoxazole (2.41 g, 6.50 mmol) (Sakamoto, T. et al., *Tetrahedron*, 47, 28, 5111-5118) in 1,4-dioxane (2 ml). The reaction was degassed and heated at 100 °C for 48 hours. The solvent was removed under vacuum and the residue was dissolved in acetonitrile and washed 5 with hexanes. The acetonitrile layer was concentrated to give a yellow solid (1.64 g) that was adsorbed onto silica gel and purified by flash chromatography using 10-20 % acetone/dichloromethane. Relevant fractions were concentrated to give an off-white solid (1.50 g).

10 MS (ESP): 357 (MH⁺) for C₁₇H₁₆FN₅O₃

¹H-NMR 500 MHz (DMSO-d₆) δ: 2.24 (s, 3H); 2.32 (s, 3H); 3.94-3.97 (m, 1H); 4.30 (t, 1H); 4.98 (d, 2H); 5.14-5.19 (m, 1H); 6.73 (d, 1H); 7.49 (dd, 1H); 7.66 (dd, 1H); 7.89 (s, 1H); 7.94 (t, 1H).

The intermediates for this compound was prepared as follows:

15 Intermediate 1: (5R)-3-(3-Fluorophenyl)-5-[(4-methyl-1*H*-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)methyl]-1,3-oxazolidin-2-one

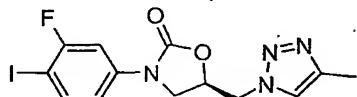


20 *N,N*-Diisopropylethylamine (3.20 ml, 18.35 mmol) was added to a solution of (5*S*)-5-(aminomethyl)-3-(3-fluorophenyl)-1,3-oxazolidin-2-one (0.77 g, 3.57 mmol) (see Patent Application: Dong Pharmaceuticals WO 01/94342) in anhydrous methanol (25 ml). The solution was cooled to 0 °C, and *N*'-[2,2-dichloro-1-methylethylidene]-4-methylbenzenesulfonohydrazide (1.28 g, 4.58 mmol) was added. The solution was warmed to room temperature and stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was then concentrated under vacuum and chromatographed on silica gel using 2% methanol/dichloromethane to give 0.71 g of the title product.

25 MS (ESP): 277 (M+1) for C₁₃H₁₃FN₄O₂

¹H-NMR 500 MHz (DMSO-d₆) δ: 2.24 (s, 3H); 3.90 (dd, 1H); 4.25 (t, 1H); 4.77 (d, 2H); 5.13 (m, 1H); 6.99 (m, 1H); 7.28 (d, 1H); 7.42-7.48 (m, 2H); 7.89 (s, 1H).

Intermediate 2: (5R)-3-(3-Fluoro-4-iodophenyl)-5-[(4-methyl-1*H*-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)methyl]-1,3-oxazolidin-2-one

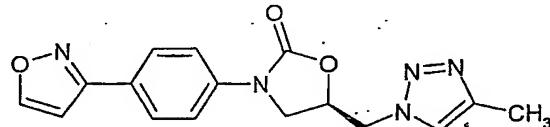


5 Silver trifluoroacetate (0.52 g, 2.35 mmol) was added to a solution of (5*R*)-3-(3-fluorophenyl)-5-[(4-methyl-1*H*-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)methyl]-1,3-oxazolidin-2-one (Intermediate 1, 0.50 g, 1.81 mmol) in dichloromethane (15 ml). Iodine (0.55 g, 2.17 mmol) was added over 1.5 h, and the reaction mixture was stirred overnight. After 16 h, the solids were removed by filtration and additional silver trifluoroacetate (0.38 g, 1.72 mmol) and 10 iodine (0.27 g, 1.06 mmol) were added. After an additional 24 h, the reaction mixture was filtered. The filter cake was washed with methanol. The methanol filtrate was concentrated under vacuum to give 0.31 g of the title product.

MS (ESP): 403 (M+1) for $C_{13}H_{12}FIN_4O_2$

1H -NMR 500 MHz (DMSO-d₆) δ : 2.24 (s, 3H); 3.89 (dd, 1H); 4.23 (t, 1H); 4.76 (d, 2H); 5.12 (m, 1H); 7.17 (dd, 1H); 7.51 (dd, 1H); 7.84 (t, 1H); 7.88 (s, 1H).

Example 2: (5*R*)-3-(4-Isoxazol-3-ylphenyl)-5-[(4-methyl-1*H*-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)methyl]-1,3-oxazolidin-2-one



20 [(5*S*)-3-(4-Isoxazol-3-ylphenyl)-2-oxo-1,3-oxazolidin-5-yl]methanaminium chloride (Intermediate 8, 288 mg, 0.965 mmol), *N*-[(1*E*)-2,2-dichloro-1-methylethylidene]-4-methylbenzenesulfonyl-hydrazide (370 mg, 1.25 mmol) and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (1 ml, 5.74 mmol) were added to DMF (5 ml) and the reaction was allowed to stir overnight at room temperature. Ethyl acetate was added (20 ml) and the mixture washed with brine (2 x 20 ml). 25 The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ and then concentrated under vacuum to give a crude residue. The residue was dissolved in DMF (1 ml) and then purified by semi-preparative HPLC. The relevant fractions were lyophilized to yield the product as a white powder (8.8 mg).

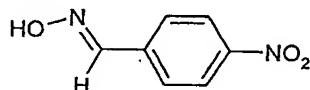
MS (ESP): 326.35 (M⁺) for $C_{16}H_{15}N_5O_3$

¹H-NMR 500 MHz (DMSO-d₆) δ: 2.24 (s, 3H); 3.98 (m, 1H); 4.3 (t, 1H); 4.79 (d, 2H); 5.14 (m, 1H); 7.16 (s, 1H); 7.66 (d, 2H); 7.89 (s, 1H); 7.93 (d, 2H); 9.01 (s, 1H).

The intermediates for this compound were prepared as follows:

5

Intermediate 3: 4-Nitrobenzaldehyde oxime

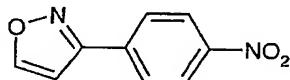


4-Nitrobenzaldehyde (40 g, 264.49 mmol) was added to MeOH (100 ml) followed by hydroxylamine hydrochloride (22.9 g, 330.9 mmol) in H₂O (100 ml). The solution was then 10 cooled to 0 °C. Sodium carbonate (16.9 g, 159.5 mmol) in H₂O (100 ml) was added and the reaction was allowed to stir overnight. The MeOH was removed under vacuum and then H₂O (400 ml) was added. The precipitate was filtered and dried under vacuum to yield the product (39.65 g, 238.68 mmol).

¹H-NMR 500 MHz (DMSO-d₆) δ: 7.87 (d, 2H); 8.27 (d, 2H); 8.33 (s, 1H); 11.87 (s, 1H).

15

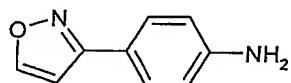
Intermediate 4: 3-(4-Nitrophenyl)isoxazole



4-Nitrobenzaldehyde oxime (Intermediate 3, 20 g, 120.5 mmol) and bicyclo[2.2.1]hepta-2,5-diene (32.45 ml, 3015.25 mmol) were added to THF (200 ml) followed by dropwise addition of bleach (6.15% NaOCl, 861.5 ml). The reaction was allowed to stir overnight and then the THF and H₂O layers were separated, the THF layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ and then 20 concentrated under vacuum. The dried material was added to dioxane and heated to 100 °C for 7 days. The crude material was purified by column chromatography using 5-50% EtOAc 25 in hexanes to yield the final product (10 g).

¹H-NMR 500 MHz (DMSO-d₆) δ: 7.35 (s, 1H); 8.20 (d, 2H); 8.38 (d, 2H); 9.14 (s, 1H).

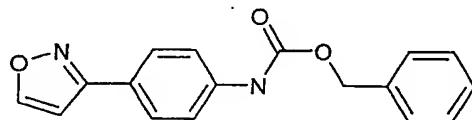
Intermediate 5: 4-Isoxazol-3-ylphenylamine



3-(4-Nitrophenyl)isoxazole (**Intermediate 4**, 8 g, 42 mmol) was added to acetic acid (126 ml) and then SnCl_2 (39 g, 205 mmol) in HCl (42 ml) was added. The reaction was allowed to stir for 4 hours and then 1M NaOH was added to bring the solution to pH ~11. The water layer was extracted with EtOAc and then the organic layers were collected, dried over Na_2SO_4 , and 5 dried under vacuum to yield the product (4 g).

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ 500 MHz (DMSO- d_6) δ : 5.56 (s, 2H); 6.47 (d, 2H); 6.93 (s, 1H); 7.55 (d, 2H); 8.87 (s, 1H).

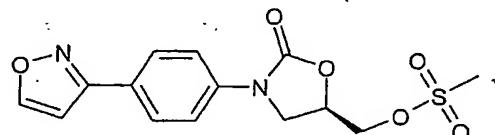
Intermediate 6: Benzyl 4-isoxazol-3-ylphenylcarbamate



4-Isoxazol-3-ylphenylamine (**Intermediate 5**, 4 g, 24.69 mmol) was added to dichloromethane (20 ml) followed by pyridine (4.6 ml). The solution was cooled to 0 °C and benzyl chloroformate (5.27 ml, 37.02 mmol) was added drop wise. The solution was allowed to stir for 2 hours at room temperature and then concentrated under vacuum. The residue was 15 added to 30 ml of 1:1 hexane:EtOAc mixture. The crystals were collected by filtration to yield the product (2.26 g).

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ 500 MHz (DMSO- d_6) δ : 5.2 (s, 2H); 6.94 (s, 1H); 7.41 (m, 7H); 7.84 (d, 2H); 8.88 (s, 1H); 10.1 (s, 1H).

20 **Intermediate 7: [(5*R*)-3-(4-Isoxazol-3-ylphenyl)-2-oxo-1,3-oxazolidin-5-yl]methyl methanesulfonate**

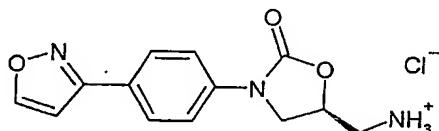


Benzyl 4-isoxazol-3-ylphenylcarbamate (**Intermediate 6**, 2.26 g, 7.61 mmol) was added to THF and cooled to -78 °C. n-Butyl lithium (1.6 M, 5.23 ml, 8.37 mmol) was added. The 25 mixture was allowed to stir for 30 min and then (R)-(-)-glycidyl butyrate (1.19 ml, 8.37 mmol) was added drop wise. The reaction was allowed to stir overnight warming to room temperature, then methanol (5 ml) was added. Saturated NaHCO_3 was then added and the product was extracted into EtOAc. The organic layers were washed with brine, then dried

over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated under vacuum to yield crude product. The crude material was dissolved in EtOAc (10 ml) and hexane (10 ml) and the precipitate was collected by filtration. The resulting ((5*R*)-5-(hydroxymethyl)-3-(4-isoxazol-3-ylphenyl)-1,3-oxazolidin-2-one (780 mg, 2.98 mmol) was added to CH_2Cl_2 (10 ml) followed by addition of triethylamine (0.496 ml, 3.58 mmol). The solution was cooled to 0 °C, and methanesulfonyl chloride (0.253 ml, 3.27 mmol) was added and the reaction was allowed to stir or 2 hours at 0 °C. Brine was added and the mixture extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . The organic layers were collected, dried over Na_2SO_4 and then concentrated under vacuum to yield the product (400 mg).

¹H-NMR 500 MHz (DMSO-d₆) δ: 3.28 (s, 3H); 3.91 (t, 1H); 4.27 (t, 1H); 4.52 (m, 2H); 5.06 (m, 1H); 7.16 (s, 1H); 7.39 (d, 2H); 7.96 (d, 2H); 9.01 (s, 1H).

Intermediate 8: [(5*S*)-3-(4-Isoxazol-3-ylphenyl)-2-oxo-1,3-oxazolidin-5-yl]methanaminium chloride



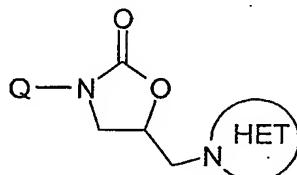
15 [(5*R*)-3-(4-Isoxazol-3-ylphenyl)-2-oxo-1,3-oxazolidin-5-yl]methyl methanesulfonate (Intermediate 7, 400 mg, 1.18 mmol), sodium azide (99 mg, 1.53 mmol), 18 crown-6 (23.6 mg, 0.089 mmol) and tetrabutylammonium iodide (28.2 mg, 0.076 mmol) were combined in DMF (5 ml) and heated to 60 °C for 4 hours. EtOAc (20 ml) was added and the organic layers were washed with brine (3 x 20 ml), dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated under vacuum to yield (5*R*)-5-(azidomethyl)-3-(4-isoxazol-3-ylphenyl)-1,3-oxazolidin-2-one. (5*R*)-5-(Azidomethyl)-3-(4-isoxazol-3-ylphenyl)-1,3-oxazolidin-2-one (300 mg, 1.045 mmol) was added to CH_2Cl_2 :MeOH:THF:H₂O 10:10:10:2 and then polystyrene triphenylphosphine resin (2650 mg, 4.18 mmol) was added. The reaction was allowed to stir overnight and then the resin was filtered and washed multiple times with dichloromethane and methanol. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* and then dissolved in dichloromethane (10 ml) followed by addition of 2N HCl in ether (0.5 ml). The precipitate was collected and washed with ether (2 x 20 ml) and then dried under vacuum to yield the title product (300 mg).

¹H-NMR 500 MHz (DMSO-d₆) δ: 3.29 (t, 1H); 4.04 (m, 2H); 4.3 (m, 1H); 5.16 (m, 1H); 7.17 (s, 1H); 7.71 (d, 2H); 7.96 (d, 2H); 9.02 (s, 1H).

Claims

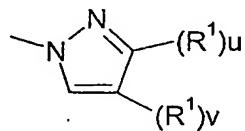
1. A compound of the formula (I), or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt, or an in-vivo-hydrolysable ester thereof,

5

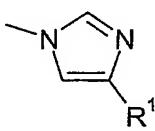


(I)

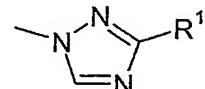
10 wherein -N(HET) is selected from the structures (Ia) to (If) below :-



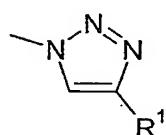
(Ia)



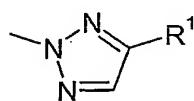
(Ib)



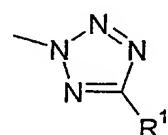
(Ic)



(Id)



(Ie)



(If)

wherein u and v are independently 0 or 1;

R¹ is (1-4C)alkyl;

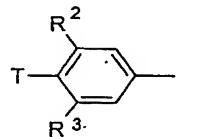
15. or R¹ is selected from a substituent from the group

(R¹a) wherein R¹ is halogen, hydroxy, (1-4C)alkoxy, (2-4C)alkenyloxy, (2-4C)alkenyl, (2-4C)alkynyl (optionally substituted on the terminal carbon by CH₂=CH-, di(1-4C)alkylamino, AR2, AR2a or AR2b, wherein AR2, AR2a and AR2b are defined hereinbelow), (3-6C)cycloalkyl, (3-6C)cycloalkenyl, amino, (1-4C)alkylamino, di-(1-4C)alkylamino, (2-4C)alkenylamino, (1-4C)alkyl-S(O)q- (wherein q is 0, 1 or 2), (1-4C)alkylcarbonylamino, ;

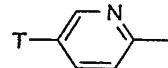
20 or R¹ is selected from the group

(R¹b) wherein R¹ is a (1-4C)alkyl group which is substituted by one substituent selected from hydroxy, halo, (1-4C)alkoxy, amino, (1-4C)alkylamino, di(1-4C)alkylamino, cyano,

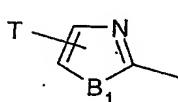
azido, (2-4C)alkenyloxy, (1-4C)alkyl-S(O)_q- (wherein q is 0, 1 or 2), AR1-S(O)_q- (wherein q is 0, 1 or 2 and AR1 is defined hereinbelow), AR2-S(O)_q- (wherein q is 0, 1 or 2), AR2a-S(O)_q- (wherein q is 0, 1 or 2), benzyl-S(O)_q- (wherein q is 0, 1 or 2), (3-6C)cycloalkyl, (3-6C)cycloalkenyl, (1-4C)alkyl-OCO-NH-, (1-4C)alkyl-NHCO-O-, (1-4C)alkylaminocarbonyl,
 5 di(1-4C)alkylaminocarbonyl, H₂NC(=NH)S-;
 or R¹ is selected from a group of formula (R¹c1) :-
 (R¹c1) a fully saturated 4-membered monocyclic ring containing 1 or 2 heteroatoms independently selected from O, N and S (optionally oxidised), and linked via a ring nitrogen or carbon atom; or
 10 or R¹ is selected from the group
 (R¹d) cyano, nitro, azido, formyl, (1-4C)alkylcarbonyl, (1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl, H₂NC(O)-, (1-4C)alkylNHC(O)-;
 and wherein at each occurrence of an R¹ substituent containing an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl moiety in (R¹a), (R¹b) or (R¹c1) each such moiety is optionally
 15 further substituted on an available carbon atom with one, two, three or more substituents independently selected from F, Cl, Br, OH and CN;
 Q is selected from Q1 to Q6 :-



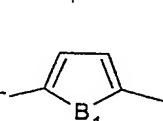
Q1



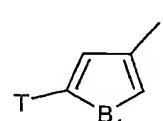
Q2



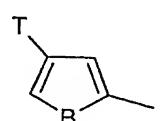
Q3



Q4



Q5



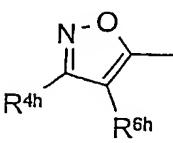
Q6

20

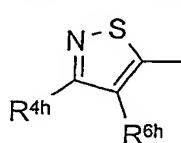
R₂ and R₃ are independently selected from H, F, Cl, CF₃, OMe, SMe, Me and Et;
 wherein B₁ is O or S;

wherein T is selected from the groups in (TAa1) to (TAa12):

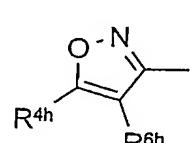
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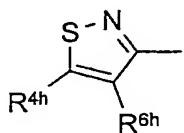
(TAa1)



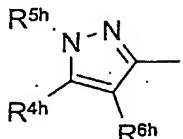
(TAa2)



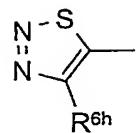
(TAa3)



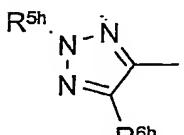
(TAa4)



(TAa5)

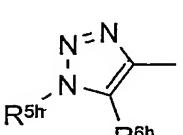


(TAa6)

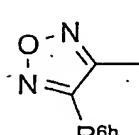


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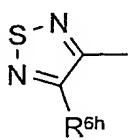
(TAa7)



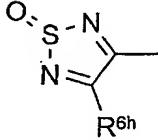
(TAa8)



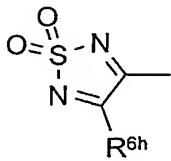
(TAa9)



(TAa10)



(TAa11)



(TAa12)

10 wherein :

R^{6h} is selected from hydrogen, (1-4C)alkyl, (1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl, (1-4C)alkanoyl, carbamoyl and cyano;

R^{4h} and R^{5h} are independently selected from hydrogen, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, nitro, (1-4C)alkoxy, (1-4C)alkylS(O)_q- (q is 0, 1 or 2), (1-4C)alkanoyl, (1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl,

15 benzyloxy-(1-4C)alkyl, (2-4C)alkanoylamino, -CONRcRv and -NRcRv wherein any (1-4C)alkyl group contained in the preceding values for R^{4h} and R^{5h} is optionally substituted by up to three substituents independently selected from hydroxy (not on C1 of an alkoxy group, and excluding geminal disubstitution), oxo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, nitro, (1-4C)alkoxy, (2-4C)alkanoyloxy, hydroxyimino, (1-4C)alkoxyimino, (1-4C)alkylS(O)_q- (q is 0, 1 or 2), (1-

20 4C)alkylSO₂-NRv-, (1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl, -CONRcRv, and -NRcRv (not on C1 of an alkoxy group, and excluding geminal disubstitution); wherein Rv is hydrogen or (1-4C)alkyl and Rc is as hereinafter defined;

R^{4h} and R^{5h} may further be independently selected from (1-4C)alkyl (optionally substituted by one, two or three substituents independently selected from hydroxy (excluding geminal

25 disubstitution), oxo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, nitro, (1-4C)alkoxy, (2-4C)alkanoyloxy,

phosphoryl [-O-P(O)(OH)₂, and mono- and di-(1-4C)alkoxy derivatives thereof], phosphiryl [-O-P(OH)₂ and mono- and di-(1-4C)alkoxy derivatives thereof], hydroxyimino, (1-4C)alkoxyimino, (1-4C)alkylS(O)_q- (q is 0, 1 or 2), (1-4C)alkylSO₂-NRv-, (1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl, -CONRcRv, -NRcRv (excluding geminal disubstitution), ORc, and

5 phenyl (optionally substituted by one, two or three substituents independently selected from (1-4C)alkyl, (1-4C)alkoxy and halo}); wherein Rv is hydrogen or (1-4C)alkyl and Rc is as hereinafter defined; and wherein

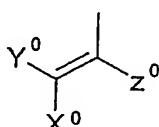
any (1-4C)alkyl group contained in the immediately preceding optional substituents (when R^{4h} and R^{5h} are independently (1-4C)alkyl) is itself optionally substituted by up to three

10 substituents independently selected from hydroxy (not on C1 of an alkoxy group, and excluding geminal disubstitution), oxo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, nitro, (1-4C)alkoxy, (2-4C)alkanoyloxy, hydroxyimino, (1-4C)alkoxyimino, (1-4C)alkylS(O)_q- (q is 0, 1 or 2), (1-4C)alkylSO₂-NRv-, (1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl, -CONRcRv, and -NRcRv (not on C1 of an alkoxy group, and excluding geminal disubstitution); wherein Rv is hydrogen or (1-4C)alkyl

15 and Rc is as hereinafter defined;

or R^{4h} is selected from one of the groups in (TAaa) to (TAab) below, or (where appropriate) one of R^{4h} and R^{5h} is selected from the above list of R^{4h} and R^{5h} values, and the other is selected from one of the groups in (TAaa) to (TAab) below :-

(TAaa) a group of the formula (TAaa1)



20

wherein Z⁰ is hydrogen or (1-4C)alkyl;

X⁰ and Y⁰ are independently selected from hydrogen, (1-4C)alkyl, (1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl, halo, cyano, nitro, (1-4C)alkylS(O)_q- (q is 0, 1 or 2), RvRwNSO₂-, trifluoromethyl,

25 pentafluoroethyl, (1-4C)alkanoyl and -CONRvRw [wherein Rv is hydrogen or (1-4C)alkyl; R_w is hydrogen or (1-4C)alkyl];

(TAab) an acetylene of the formula -≡H or -≡-(1-4C)alkyl;

wherein Rc is selected from groups (Rc1) to (Rc2) :-

(Rc1) (1-6C)alkyl (optionally substituted by one or more (1-4C)alkanoyl groups (including 30 geminal disubstitution) and/or optionally monosubstituted by cyano, (1-4C)alkoxy,

trifluoromethyl, (1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl, phenyl (optionally substituted as for AR1 defined hereinafter), (1-4C)alkylS(O)_q- (q is 0, 1 or 2); or, on any but the first carbon atom of the (1-6C)alkyl chain, optionally substituted by one or more groups (including geminal disubstitution) each independently selected from hydroxy and fluoro, and/or optionally

4C)alkyl)aminocarbonyl, (1-4C)alkylS(O)_pNH-, (1-4C)alkylS(O)_p-(1-4C)alkylN-, and (1-4C)alkylS(O)_q-;

(Rc2c) R¹⁴C(O)O(1-6C)alkyl wherein R¹⁴ is AR1, AR2, (1-4C)alkylamino (the (1-4C)alkyl group being optionally substituted by (1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl or by carboxy), benzyloxy-(1-

5 4C)alkyl or (1-10C)alkyl {optionally substituted as defined for (Rc2b)};

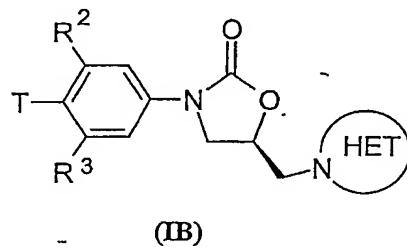
(Rc2d) R¹⁵O- wherein R¹⁵ is benzyl, (1-6C)alkyl {optionally substituted as defined for (Rc2c)} or AR2b;

wherein

AR1 is an optionally substituted phenyl or optionally substituted naphthyl;

10 AR2 is an optionally substituted 5- or 6-membered, fully unsaturated (i.e with the maximum degree of unsaturation) monocyclic heteroaryl ring containing up to four heteroatoms independently selected from O, N and S (but not containing any O-O, O-S or S-S bonds), and linked via a ring carbon atom, or a ring nitrogen atom if the ring is not thereby quaternised; AR2a is a partially hydrogenated version of AR2 (i.e. AR2 systems retaining some, but not 15 the full, degree of unsaturation), linked via a ring carbon atom or linked via a ring nitrogen atom if the ring is not thereby quaternised; AR2b is a fully hydrogenated version of AR2 (i.e. AR2 systems having no unsaturation), linked via a ring carbon atom or linked via a ring nitrogen atom.

20 2. A compound of formula (I) as claimed in Claim 1, which is a compound of formula (IB), or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or an in-vivo hydrolysable ester thereof,



wherein -N-HET is 1,2,3-triazol-1-yl or tetrazol-2-yl;

25 R¹ is selected from R¹a to R¹d;

R² and R³ are independently hydrogen or fluoro; and

T is selected from TAa1, TAa5, TAa7 and TAa8.

3. A compound of formula (IB) as claimed in Claim 1 or Claim 2, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or an in-vivo hydrolysable ester thereof,
wherein -N-HET is 1,2,3-triazol-1-yl or tetrazol-2-yl;
R¹ is (1-4C)alkyl;

5 R² and R³ are independently hydrogen or fluoro; and
T is selected from TAa1, TAa5, TAa7 and TAa8.

4. A pro-drug of a compound as claimed in any one of the previous claims.

10 5. A method for producing an antibacterial effect in a warm blooded animal which comprises administering to said animal an effective amount of a compound of the invention as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt, or in-vivo hydrolysable ester thereof.

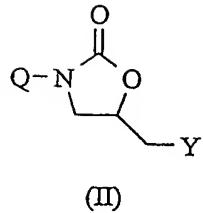
15 6. A compound of the invention as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt, or in-vivo hydrolysable ester thereof, for use as a medicament.

7. The use of a compound of the invention as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3, or a
20 pharmaceutically-acceptable salt, or in-vivo hydrolysable ester thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for use in the production of an antibacterial effect in a warm blooded animal.

8. A pharmaceutical composition which comprises a compound of the invention as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or an in-vivo
25 hydrolysable ester thereof, and a pharmaceutically-acceptable diluent or carrier.

9. A process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1 or pharmaceutically acceptable salts or in-vivo hydrolysable esters thereof, which process comprises one of processes (a) to (g):

30 (a) by modifying a substituent in, or introducing a new substituent into, the substituent group Q of another compound of formula (I); or
(b) by reaction of a compound of formula (II):



wherein Y is a displaceable group with a compound of the formula (III) :

-N-HET

5

(III)

wherein -N-HET (of formula (Ia) to (If), already substituted and optionally protected) is HN-HET (free-base form) or N^+ -HET anion formed from the free base form; or

(c) by reaction of a compound of the formula (IV) :

Q-Z

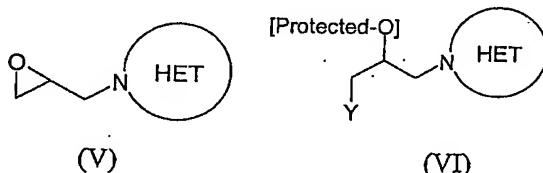
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(IV)

wherein Z is an isocyanate, amine or urethane group with an epoxide of the formula (V)

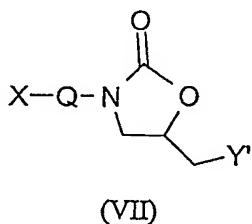
wherein the epoxide group serves as a leaving group at the terminal C-atom and as a protected hydroxy group at the internal C-atom; or with a related compound of formula (VI) where the hydroxy group at the internal C-atom is conventionally protected and where the leaving

15 group Y at the terminal C-atom is a conventional leaving ;



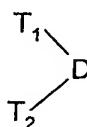
or

(d) (i) by coupling, using catalysis by transition metals such as palladium(0), of a compound 20 of formula (VII) :



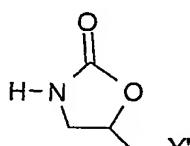
wherein Y' is a group -N-HET as hereinbefore defined, X is a replaceable substituent; with a compound of the formula (VIII), or an analogue thereof, which is suitable to give a T 25 substituent as defined by (TAa1-TAa12) in which the link is via an sp^2 carbon atom (D =

CH=C-Lg where Lg is a leaving group; or as in the case of reactions carried out under Heck reaction conditions Lg may also be hydrogen)



(VIII)

5 where T_1 and T_2 may be the same or different and comprise a precursor to a ring of type T as hereinbefore defined, or T_1 and T_2 may together with D form a ring of type T as hereinbefore defined (Scheme IV shows examples drawn from the range of suitable methods);
 (d) (ii) by coupling, using catalysis by transition metals such as palladium(0), of a compound of formula (VIIA):



10

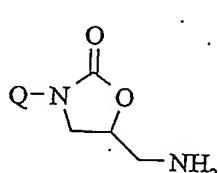
(VIIA)

wherein Y' is a group HET as hereinbefore defined, with a compound

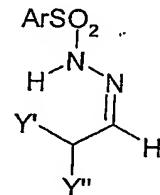
[Aryl]-X

where X is a replaceable substituent;

15 (e) Where N-HET is 1,2,3-triazole by cycloaddition via the azide (wherein Y in (II) is azide), with a substituted acetylene or masked acetylene;
 (f) Where N-HET is 1,2,3-triazole by synthesis with a compound of formula (IX), namely the arenesulfonylhydrazone of acetaldehyde, by reaction of a compound of formula (II) where $Y = NH_2$ (primary amine), as illustrated in Scheme V.

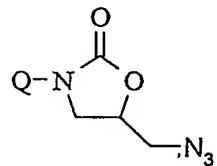


20

(II : $Y = NH_2$)

(IX)

(g) Where N-HET is 1,2,3-triazole by cycloaddition via the azide (wherein Y in (II) is azide) with acetylene using Cu(I) catalysis in to give the N-1,2,3-triazole;



(II : Y = N₃)

and thereafter if necessary :

- i) removing any protecting groups;
- 5 ii) forming a pro-drug (for example an in-vivo hydrolysable ester); and/or
- iii) forming a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
1119/GB2004/001119

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC 7 C07D413/14		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC 7 C07D		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used) EPO-Internal, WPI Data, BEILSTEIN Data, CHEM ABS Data		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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Y	EP 0 352 781 A (DU PONT) 31 January 1990 (1990-01-31) the whole document	1-7,9-13
		-/-
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patent family members are listed in annex.
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A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		
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Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report	
11 June 2004	18/06/2004	
Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Palmentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer Von Daacke, A	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

tional Application No
PCT/GB2004/001119

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

Continuation of Box II.1

Although claim 9 is directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.

Continuation of Box II.2

Claims Nos.: 8

Due to the lack of any structural information, Claim 8 is not searchable.

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that claims relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established need not be the subject of an international preliminary examination (Rule 66.1(e) PCT). The applicant is advised that the EPO policy when acting as an International Preliminary Examining Authority is normally not to carry out a preliminary examination on matter which has not been searched. This is the case irrespective of whether or not the claims are amended following receipt of the search report or during any Chapter II procedure. If the application proceeds into the regional phase before the EPO, the applicant is reminded that a search may be carried out during examination before the EPO (see EPO Guideline C-VI, 8.5), should the problems which led to the Article 17(2) declaration be overcome.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

tional Application No

PCT/GB2004/001119

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